BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3283.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 19th October 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration with the Last Will and Testament annexed, of *Henry Dawson*, late a British subject and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and a Purser in the Marine Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration *ad Colligenda bona et Solvenda debita*, of the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of *Dhurrumdass Toolseydass*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Ramdass Hurridass*, surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of *Hunsraz Hurridass*, deceased, (a Specialty Creditor of the said deceased's estate) all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1839.

PATCH & BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

શ્રી•મુમબાઇનો•ફીનકુ•વેપારી•મરનાર•ય
રેમદાશનુપરશીદાસની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકત
નુ (ફેટરશ•અપ•આડમીનીશનરેશન•આડ•
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નામનુ•અણતી આરનામું•લેવા•શારુ•શ્રી•મુમ
બાજની•જુદીઝિટર ની•શ્રુપરીમ•ઝોરટમો•રાં
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દાશનાં•છેબાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાંનો
જીવતો•વશીલછે•તથા (એ•મરનારની•જશઝિ
મેમતનો•મગતનો•માંગણારછે) તેને•અ
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વે•લોકો•જેઝોજ•કેનાં•બાબરાતા•કોએ•તેનાં
એને•અકેર•થાએ—તા. ૭ અકટોમર ૧૮૩૯
પાચ•તથા•બેનબારીજ•વશીલો

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in Wood, from *Keirs and Co.*, at Rs. 550 per Pipe, Rs. 275 per Hhd.

Sherry in ditto, from *R. Bowman*, at 350 per Hhd.

Ditto in ditto, from *Duff, Legh and Bellarny*, Rs. 350 per Hhd.

Ditto, in bottle from *Hope, Bruce and Co.*, of Leith, Rs. 16 per dozen.

Ditto ditto from *Escombe and Sidebotham*, Rs. 16 per ditto.

Champagne ditto ditto do. 40 and 36 per do.
Claret ditto ditto do. 20 per ditto.

Ditto ditto ditto Destornels Cos. Rs. 25 and 24 per dozen.

Ditto ditto ditto La Rose, from *C. Thomson*, Rs. 14 per ditto.

Sauterne ditto ditto from ditto, Rs. 12 per do.—Bombay, 19th October, 1839.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 19th, Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 19th October 1839.

SALE OF MILLINERY.

ON Wednesday next the 23d instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to sale by Public Auction without reserve, a quantity of Blonde, net and thread Lace, Lace Dresses, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Tippets, &c. &c. the whole recently imported and in good order. The same is now on view.

Also on the same day the following assortment of Goods, Lappets, Double and Single branch wall Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Cabin ditto, Knives, Dolls, Table Ornaments, Preserved Salmon, Books, and a variety of other articles.

Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* have received for Sale on Commission a small batch of fashionable Bonnets, which are now for sale at their Rooms, and are priced particularly low, to meet a ready sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Common Assignee.

The Right Title and Interest in an upper roomed House situated in the Kate Warree Road opposite *Cowasjee Ashburners* Agiary, at 5 P. M. on Thursday the 24th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Two stylish well built Stanhopes, made by Maberly of Welbeck Street, London, particularly light, color Laurel Green.—Apply to ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Wednesday the 30th instant, a very elegant and extensive Dinner set, quite new, sent out to order, to a Gentleman since deceased, containing, 97 Table Plates, 48 Soup Plates, 60 Dessert Plates, 48 Hot Water Plates, 4 Curry Dishes, 2 Ditto without covers, 2 Beefsteak Dishes, 2 Hot Water Dishes, 24 Bottoms for Hot Water Dishes, 2 Soup Tureens with ladles, 6 Sauce Tureens, 30 Dishes of sizes, 2 Sallad Plates, 1 Cheese Dish, 1 Bowl.

Also a very neat Breakfast set of Buff Blue, and Gold, containing 32 Tea Cups and Saucers, 12 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 12 Egg Cups with Stand, 4 Sugar Pots, 4 Sneakers, 3 Milk Jugs, 4 Bowls with Stands, 2 Butter Pots, 4 Water Plates. Together with a Dessert Set to Match, containing 30 Table Plates, 30 Dessert Ditto, 2 Hot Water Dishes, 4 Sauce boats, 4 Sauce Tureens, 2 Fruit Baskets, 18 Fruit Dishes of sizes. 2 Cake Baskets, and 5 Dishes.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 21st Instant, at their Rooms, Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Plate, Glass & Queen's Ware, an Iron Camp Bedstead, a few articles of Jewellry, Carboys of Rose Water, Wines, Palanquin, &c. &c. Also the Effects of the late Major Lardner, and Doctor W. B. C. Graham, deceased, amongst which are Plate, Glass, Books, Wearing apparel &c.

At 12 o'clock an excellent English Horse, and a Pointer Bitch.—Bombay, 19th October, 1839.

65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA requests the holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, to forward them to him at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co. for renewal into the Second Class, with the following amounts without delay.

For renewing the Whole Ticket,	Rupees	72
Ditto, Half do	,,	36½
Ditto Quarter do.	,,	18¼
Ditto 1-Eighth do.	,,	9¼

If the Cash is not received with the Tickets in advance, the charge will be Rupees 73 per Whole Ticket

Gentlemen at Out-Stations are requested to include the amount of Postages in their remittances.

Renewals will cease at Madras on the 27th November, and the drawing of the Second Class will commence on the 29th November. B. N. D. will therefore receive tickets for renewal till the 17th November, and not after that date.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA begs to acquaint the holders of the undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, that they should send them to him for renewal into the Second Class of the said Lottery, with the amount (24 Rupees for each Ticket) without delay,

B. N. D. will attend to their applications for the above purposes until the 14th of next month, after which date, their claims on such Tickets as are not renewed will be forfeited.

The drawing of the First Dantra Lottery in the 2d Class will take place on the 19th Proximo—the particulars of which will be published hereafter.

TO BE LET—A new House with two Godowns in Bakehouse Lane.
Apply to Cursetjee Jumsetjee,
19th October, 1839.

TO BE LET.—An upper roomed Airy House situated at the Baboolah Tank, lately vacated by Colonel *Farquharson*, apply to *Aga Mahomed Rahim.*—Bombay, 19th October, 1839.

FOR SALE—A handsome Phæton Carriage made to order for this Country, by "*Keslorton*," London.....Rs. 1200

ALSO.

A pair of steady small sized Horses, have been driven in the above, and warranted sound, with harness..... ,, 400

To be sold together or separate.
Apply to
BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay 19th October 1839.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Pointers and a Spaniel, just landed from the "*Regular.*"

Also, a batch of thorough-bred Hounds, just landed from the "*Heywood*" Pedigree and description of the latter will be given on application to
BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay 19th October.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1839.

No. 524.—The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign G. E. Ashburner.—Rank in the Regiment, 24th July 1839.—Ditto Army, 22nd Decr. 1838.

No. 525.—Captain Wnichelo, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to resume his appointment at Kurachee.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1839.

No. 526.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in accordance with the rule which obtains in Bengal, that the nett pay of their rank, hitherto received by Military Officers from the British Government, when leut to Native Powers, shall be discontinued prospectively

No. 527.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that unless some urgent necessity, or public emergency shall require deviation from the rule, the period of passing the Jungles seperating the Deccan, Candeish, and Guzerat, from Malwa, shall be limited from the 16th June, for all Troops or Officers proceeding on duty or leave.

No. 529—The following promotion is made.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, C. D. Striker, to be Surgeon, vice Walker retired, Date of Rank, 5th June 1839.

No 530 The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Lieutenant L. S. Hough, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, from the 23d ultimo, until further orders.

No 531.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant J. Russell of the new European Regiment, for the benefit of his health.

Commissariat Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor Martin Shean to be Sub-Conductor, vice McLoughlin deprived of his Warrant, Date of appointment 21st Augt. 1839.

Acting Conductor, F. Ellis to be Conductor and Acting Sub-Conductor John Egan to be Sub-Conductor 4th Sept 1839.

Senior Sub-Conductor Samuel Yates to be Conductor and Acting Sub-Conductor E. Wynne to be Sub-Conductor, Do. do.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Shaughnessy to be an Acting Conductor, vice Sloper in Europe on Sick certificate, Do. do.

No. 534 The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 928. Mr Frederick Levien, Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th September 1839.

No. 930 " William Lodwick, do. do. do.

Lieutenant C. Giberne, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th September 1839.

No. 535. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 10th instant, Frist Hospital Assistant J. Oliver was promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary and Steward, and attached to the Lunatic Asylum until further orders, in the room of Assistant Apothecary and Steward F. Cabral, whose services are required in the Military Branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1839.

No. 536. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Lieutenant C. Lodge, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Willoughby on sick certificate to Mahableshwar.

No. 537. The following alteration and promotion is made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant E. Welland to take rank, vice Waring deceased, Date of Rank, 20th April 1839.

Promotion.

2nd Lieutenant W. Massie to be Lieutenant, vice Stamford promoted do. do. 8th July 1839.

No. 538. A Division order under the 4th instant, directing all Reports and Returns of the Poona Division to be made to Brigadier Fearon, until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

No. 539.—Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Wood, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments.

No. 540.—Captain M. C. Decluzeau, Commissary of Stores of the Northern Division of the Army, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence from his duty until the 30th proximo, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Act. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1839.

No. 115.—Assistant Apothecary and Steward N. Moreas, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is relieved from that branch of the service, and Assistant Apothecary and Steward T. Webb, attached to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, vice Moreas.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1839.

No. 116.—The following promotions are made:—

Mr. George Sutherland, Senior Clerk on the list, to be Purser.

Mr. R. G. Betham, Senior Supernumerary Clerk, to be Captain's Clerk, in succession to Jolliffe deceased.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

No. 117.—Lieutenant J. G. Johnstone of the Indian Navy is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

BY THE COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Fallon, Captain's Clerk, to act as Purser of the Clive, in the room of Mr. Dawson, permitted to reside on shore on medical certificate, from 18th of August last.

Mr. Ward, Purser of the Tigris, to perform the duties of Clerk in addition, from the 18th of August last.

Lieutenant Winn, to assume the Command of the Clive, from the 19th of August last, in the room of Captain Hawkins permitted to reside on shore on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Hewitt, to the charge of the Tigris, from the 18th of August last, in the room of Lieutenant Winn, transferred to to the Clive.

Acting Lieutenant Draper, from the Clive, to join the Tigris, from the 18th of August last.

Mr. King, Midshipman of the Royal Tiger, to act as Lieutenant and Mate of the Clive, from the 18th of August last, vice Draper.

Mr. Adam, Midshipman of the Hugh Lindsay, to join the Royal Tiger, from the 18th of August last, vice King.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1839.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 7th instant,

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1839.

Mr. W. Simson, collector of Sholapoor, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 15th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle 16th October, 1839.

In conformity with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D. to be assay master at this Presidency.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1839.

Mr. B. Hutt, Judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed a further extension for four days of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 17th of April last.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Andrews, to act as judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of the Adawlut to Mr. H. R. Stracey, assistant judge and session judge at that station, on the 3d instant.

Captain Burrows assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, on the 9th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1839.

Captain P. M. Melvill, assistant to the resident in Cutch, is appointed post master at that station, in succession to assistant surgeon Deacon deceased.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. Burrows, Superintendent of Police, to be "Collector and Assessor of House Tax without the limits of the Town of Bombay," and "Assessor of Well Tax."

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1839.

Mr. W. R. Morris, Deputy Accountant General, returned to his duty, on the 6th instant, from the leave granted him, on the 19th of August last.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1839.

The Reverend P. Mainwaring, A. M. Chaplain of Poona, is permitted to visit Malcolm Peth on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 21st to the end of the current month.

The Reverend W. M. Burnell, chaplain to the Scinde Reserve Force, is permitted to visit Bhooj on private affairs, with leave of absence for twenty days, from the date of his leaving the station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine Junior Civil Servants and Uncovenanted Assistants in the Oriental languages, stating that, the undermentioned Gentlemen were examined on the 10th instant, and were pronounced to be qualified for the transaction of public business, in the languages, in which they have been respectively examined.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere.....Guzerattee.

Messrs. J. McLeod, Alexander Stewart, and R. F. Barra.....} Colloquial Branch of Hindoostanee.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Steamer will be despatched from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 28th October next,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. S BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 25th November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 12th October 1839.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 23D SEPTEMBER, 1839.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 23d September 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XXIII. OF 1839.

An Act for authorizing sentences of Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour by Courts Martial in certain cases.

It is hereby declared and enacted, that in all cases in which, by a General Order of the Governor General of India in Council dated the 24th of February in the year of our Lord 1835, it is made competent for Courts Martial to sentence Soldiers of the Native Army in the service of the East India Company to the punishment of dismissal from such service, it is and shall be lawful to sentence such Soldiers to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two years if the sentence be pronounced by a General Court Martial, or not exceeding one year if the sentence be pronounced by a Garrison or Line Court Martial, or not exceeding six months if the sentence be pronounced by a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial. And every Soldier so sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for any period whatever, or to imprisonment without hard labor for any period exceeding six months, shall after confirmation of his sentence be dismissed from such service. Provided always, that all sentences under this Act pronounced by any Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall require the confirmation of the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Field Force to which the person convicted belongs.

J. P. GRANT.—*Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 9th instant..... .....Chests 1,465

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 8th instant.....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 8th instant..... ....Chests 9,459
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant.....Chests 1,30

Chests 10,766

W. C. BRUCE,
Officiating *Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 15th October 1839.

NIZAM'S ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT.

5th October 1839.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, Captain Charles Yates is appointed to the command of the 3d Regt. Nizams Cavalry from this date, vice Gordon, deceased.

No. 201.—Capt. W. B. Jackson, Commanding the 4th Regt. N. I. is appointed Captain Commandant from this date.

No. 202.—Lieut. and Adjutant Wilson, 2d Regt. N. I. is appointed Interpreter to the above Corps from the date of his joining it.

No. 203.—A fraud having been discovered in the Pay Office, at Ellichpoor, the officiating Resident to prevent the recurrence of such Irregularity and negligence as gave opportunity for its perpetration, as well as to prevent the possibility of similar occurrences at other stations in future, hereby directs, as Paymasters are responsible for the amount of Cash in their Treasuries, that every subordinate in the Pay Department shall on the receipt of this order, be called on to give such security as Officers Commanding Divisions may consider sufficient for the correct performance of their respective duties,—In default of security being provided individuals are to be paid up and discharged.

Pay-masters on transmitting their monthly account current shall annex in their own hand writing a declaration upon honour of the following form

I do hereby declare upon my honour, I have this day seen counted the sum of Rs ans. pie (to be in writing as well as figures).

station
Date (Signed.)

Officers Commanding Divisions will at any period convenient to themselves, but not less than twice in each year, personally inspect the Books in the Pay Office, and the amount of Cash that should be in the Treasury counted, and report his having done so to the Military Secretary for the Resident's information.

By order,
(Signed) GEORGE W. ONSLOW.
Officiating M. S.

Aurungabad, 13th Oct. 1839.

DURPUN.—OCT. 18.

In our last it escaped us to notice some pieces of intelligence from Surat which had appeared in the *Sumachar* of the 10th. It is stated by our contemporary on the authority of private letters, that a certain Banian by name Bhaee Chund Nursee living in Huree Pura who had been converted to christianity, died on the 2nd instant; and that his body was burned by about 300 members of his caste in the presence of the missionary. The son of the deceased who followed the same religion as his father, is said to have been reconverted to Hinduism. Another case similar to the above is reported in the same Paper as having occurred some years ago, in which a Banian convert left instructions for the burning of his body according to the custom of his fathers.

How far the ceremony of a burial is considered necessary to the salvation of a christain soul, we do not know; but it certainly shows great weakness of faith and principle in a convert to leave instructions for the performance of Hindu ceremonies on his corpse. In such instances those above mentioned, the convert cannot be said to believe either in the religion which he has adopted or which he has abandoned. It is a pity that better evidence is not requiried of the strength of men's faith before their conversion. This would be absolutely necessary, if the missionaries have any regard for the dignity of christainity or the spiritual interests of those whom they convert to its doctrines.

The progress of the Native schools of Government in the Deccan and Goojrat must be an object of interest to all friends of Education. These Institutions must afford the best and most efficient mode of disseminating useful practical education to the mass of the population, till at least a better means can be provided to secure that important end. Indeed whatever may be done at the Presidency through the agency of English schools and Colleges, it may be doubted whether they can ever be made to impart any considerable share of knowledge to the thousands of people living in the districts—one English school in each provincial capital is all that the Government can possibly establish under the present economical arrangements; and one school in a district containing an area of from 6,000 to 10,000 square miles can but indifferently instruct the numerous population scattered throughout its wide extent.

WEATHER.

SURAT.—The accounts from the various Districts, forming the Principal Collectorate of Surat, represent the weather as having been very favorable between the 23rd and 30th of last month. No more rain was said to be required, excepting in a few places, where fresh products had been sown on lands where the first crops had been injured and cleared away. In Oolpar the Jooaree and Rice Crops in many villages had been destroyed by blight, but preparations were making or sowing other products in their stead. The report adds that in the Wheat villages the sowing of the seed was about to be commenced.

BROACH.—The accounts from the different Purgunnahs of the Sub-Collectorate of Broach for the week ending the 29th of last month were generally of a favorable description. The rice Crops in the Uklesar and Hansote Purgunnahs were stated to be in want of more rain, and in the Wagra division of the Broach Purgunnah the rice in some villages was blighted. No Official reports from Ahmode and Jumbooseer had reached the Hoozoor, but private accounts mentioned that the weather was favorable in those quarters.

KAIRA.—The report from Kaira states that there had been no rain in any part of the Zillah between the 25th ultimo and 2nd instant, but that the whole of the Kurreef Crops were healthy and promised well. A few more showers however would be beneficial, it was stated, to the rice and borota Crops.

TANNAH.—The report from Tannah which is brought up to the 4th instant mentions that the rains of the "Husht Nukshtr" had, with some inconsiderable exceptions, disappointed expectation, and that it was feared that the outturn of the Gurwa Bhat, or later and most valuable and most extensively cultivated description of rice, would in consequence be less favorable than was expected. A very few showers, however, the Collector states would still be in time to avert the evil.

RUTNAGHERIE.—A few showers sufficient, however, for all that was required, fell in every part of the Rutnaghgerie Collectorate between the 24th and 30th of last month.

SHOLAPOOR.—No rain fell in the Sholapoor Zillah during the week ending the 8th instant, but the report states that more was required, and adds that the sowing of the Rubbee Crops was proceeding favorably.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16th Assist. Surg. T. M. Hovell, 1st Batallion Artilly.
Do. 17th Captain MacDowell, from Ahmednugger.
Do. do. Cornet J. Graves 3rd Cavalry, from Deessa.
Do. 18th Lieut. Hogg, Staff, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 16th Ensign Pelly 8th Regt N. I. to Sattarah.
Do. 19th Lieut. Charles Giberne 16th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. do. Ensign Younghusband 25th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. 18th Lieut. W. Welch 26th Regt. N. I. to Sea.
Do. do. Major General J. Kinnersly Staff to Poonah.
Do. 19th Capt. E. Whichelo Staff to Karrachee.
Do. do. Lieut. Orrok 16th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

"At Darwar, on the 10th Inst., the Lady of J. Hinde Pelly Esqr. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of H. Fawcett, Esqr. of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17th Ship Fazrabany, J. Keys, Master, from Persian Gulph, 22nd Sept. 1839. Spoke the Sir H. Compton on the 30th Sept. in the Gulph of Persia—Lat. 25. 50 N.

Passengers.—24 Native Men, 11 Native Women.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 17th Ship Commerce, James Adill, Master to Liverpool.
Do. 17th. Barque Mahamoody, P. McNeale Master to Manilla.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	28th Oct.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	
Mary Gordon	Purdonjee Limjee	ditto.	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	30th Oct.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	dispt.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	Quick dispt.
Niagra	Grey & Co.		
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
Hegwood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	In Oct.
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	14th Oct.
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	25th Ditto.
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	China	in Oct.
Euphrasia	Jahangeer N. & Co.	Mauritius.	24th Oct.
Regular	Ritchie & Co.		

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Comete.
" " Steamers. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.
" " Brig Tapicee.
" " Schooner Shannon.
" " Cutter Nerimadda. Margaret.
" " R. S. Hastings.
Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Putamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany Rampertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby and Futtay Karim.
FRENCH Barque Cecelia.
AMERICAN Barque Cavalier.

HIGH WATER TABLE 19TH OCTOBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	8 13	8 43
Sunday	9 8	9 13
Monday	9 36	9 56

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRA.—OCTOBER, 3.

Candahar, August 30th. 1839.—I sit down to give you the little news of this place. Of the Troops ahead we know nothing, having received no intelligence of them since their arrival at Cabul. From the want of proper arrangements regarding the Dawks, the man in charge of the Department at Kelat i Gilzi has just returned all the packets from the provinces and this place, sent during the last week, asserting, he has received no money to pay the Suwars. In like manner I fear all our Dawks from Head Quarters have been sent back to Ghuznee or Cabul. We have received accounts from Herat up to the 12th of this month. Major Todd had arrived and met with a most friendly reception. When he first went to pay his respects to Kamran, a slight disturbance took place, in

consequence of the former's soldiers attempting to prevent the Major's followers entering the Court of the Palace along with him; on this Todd returned to his tents without having the interview, but as soon as Kamran Shah was acquainted with the circumstance he made an ample apology, and sent the offenders to the Major to punish, as he thought fit, and since then all has gone on most amicably. Kamran has acceded to the treaty, and signed and sealed it, which he might well do, for, like the Irishman's reciprocity, it is all on one side. By it, we agree to put the city and fortifications of Herat into thorough repair, and to indemnify the Shah for the loss sustained by the ravages of the Persian Army, a sum which will amount to a full years revenue of the whole country. In return for this he agrees to hold no correspondence with any of the states to the Westward of Herat, without our express concurrence; an article which he can of course evade, whenever he feels disposed to enter into intrigues with any of them. He also assents to acknowledge Shah Soojah as King of Affghanistan; this he at first objected to, stating he considered himself as the legal heir to the Throne, but when given to understand that such acknowledgment must be the base of all negociations with us, he at last *cabooled*. Considering he has Persia an inveterate enemy on one side, and ourselves and the Shah on the other, I think we might have got him to accede to the treaty without any expenditure of money. It is not the mere throwing away of a few lacs of rupees which is objectionable, but the paying of money to Native Princes is always looked upon as a sign of our infirmity and weakness. It is the universal custom for the strong to extort from the weak, not for the weak to pay to the strong, in Eastern Countries. Lieutenant Pottinger has left Herat, viâ Hauzaree country for Cabul, on his way to visit Mr. Macnaghten, and ultimately the Governor General. He feels justly indignant, at being superseded by a diplomatist of some six months standing, after bearing the whole brunt of the war, and contributing so essentially by his gallantry to the saving of Herat. I hope he will not require to exclaim of Todd, "h's, solid pudding, mine, but empty praise," after the high compliments paid him by Lord Auckland in announcing the defeat of the Persians. We have Native reports from Cabul, that the King has seized Hajee Kakur. Hajee, Dost Mahomed Khan, and several other powerful Chiefs, who have been playing double game with him; the former is a most notorious traitor, has betrayed every Chief he has served, and been involved in every crime committed since the murder of the Vuzeer Suth Khan Barukzal. It is not three months since he upset the cause of the Candahar Chief, by deserting to the Shah, and thus causing a want of confidence, and dissension among the remainder of their troops, and in the advance of our Army to Cabul, he, under some pretext, kept in the rear, with 3,000 horse, ready to attack us, had we unluckily met with any reverse. It is to be hoped the Shah will make a severe example of some of these scoundrels, for till he puts them down with a strong hand, he can acquire no permanent power over the people of the Country. The Prince who governs here, discovered the other day, that Mehin Shah Syed, "Connolly's Companion" had an immense quantity of property of the Candahar Chiefs hid in his house, on this he helped himself to some twenty Camel loads of their effects, at which the Syed was much annoyed, and he is about to set off for Cabul, to frighten the Shah by threatening to curse him, in the same way he humbugged those who attacked himself and Conolly. Many of the followers of the Sirdars have lately returned, they represent the Chiefs to be in the greatest distress, deserted by their people, and robbed of almost all their property, they had attempted to enter Meshed, en route to Persia, but were refused permission; at last Kohin Dil Khan and four followers, have been allowed to go on to visit the King of Persia. Candahar continues very quiet, the people seem to like our Rupees, however they may dislike our religion. One poor devil was detected the other day mixing lime with flour. For this, he was sentenced to have his hand cut off, which barbarous punishment was duly carried into effect, and in this stile the poor wretch was kept all day with his ear nailed to the gallows, you would suppose the man would have bled to death, but this was prevented by, immediately after the amputation, dipping the stump in boiling oil. We have still accounts of the sickness at Quetta. Captain Meik of the 31st, much esteemed both as an Officer and man, died there a few days ago of fever, and numbers of the men have fallen sacrifices to cholera. I cannot close without making public the gross mismanagement of the dawk, not at Candahar (for our Postmaster is indefatigable in his exertions) but in the Provinces, think of a whole packet of *Agra Ukhbars* of 18th July, addressed to Mr. Maxwell and other Gentlemen at Mirzapore, arriving at Candahar Post Office, whose fault is this?

AGRA UKHBAR.—October 5.

Extract from a letter from the main body of the Force, dated September 29th.

We left Ajmere on the 19th instant, accompanied by the 39th, 49th, and 38th Regiments Native Infantry, with the Train; four short marches brought us to Dunneera, three miles from Nusseerabad on the high road to Jhoudpore. The country is very fairly cultivated, and by no means supports the opinion of it being badly governed, but the people complain that they are all over-assessed. This morning (the 29th September) Brigadier Graham received a letter from Col. Sutherland dated the 27th, saying, "you must be very angry with me for keeping you so long waiting for the order to return, but the delay has been occasioned by the unwillingness of Maun Singh's one hundred women to leave the citadel, in which the Palace is, some of them having been there for forty years, without once passing its gates." When Maun Singh's old women leave, our old women will enter, and we shall of course receive orders to retrace our steps. A letter from Jhoudpore of the same date as Col. Sutherland's was received yesterday, stating that the troops were in orders to parade the next morning, and a royal salute to be fired on the British flag being planted on the citadel, but this order was countermanded in the evening."

At daybreak on the morning of the 28th,—the 22nd Regiment proceeded towards the Fort, followed a short distance by the 52nd, to give support if necessary. The whole line was under arms, and ready for service at sunrise, and a fine sight it was. The people of the Fort refused to open the gates to our troops, so that the Sappers and Miners were sent with powder bags to blow them open—in the meantime however Maun Singh and Sutherland went up into the Citadel. The former ordered the arms and legs of any one, who refused to quit the place, to be cut off, so that it was soon empty. At about ten o'clock we saw the Regiment entering and taking possession, and after standing under arms till a quarter before eleven, we were dismissed. Some blackguard gave Ludlow a cut in the face, while pointing out where to station our guards, but the wound is slight. We have not heard of any other accidents occurring."

Agra.—Mr. Mansel returned from the Hills on the 4th. Mr. M. resumes the Settlement of the district.

Mr. G. J. Gordon has been appointed Secretary to the Union Bank, under, of course, the confirmation of the Proprietors.

A Treasure party in charge of four lakhs of Rupees leaves on Monday for Delhee, under command of captain Cooper, 23d Regiment N. I.

Colonel Wheler of the 48th N. I. has accepted the Command of Shah Shooja's Contingent. Captain Anderson of the Shah's Artillery will, it is said, succeed to the Troop vacant by the death of Captain Timmins, Horse Artillery.

Major Wilson, late in command of the Palace Guards, Delhee, arrived at the station this week, en route to his corps at Arracan.—*Ibid.*

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—Oct. 5.

The Fall of Joudhpore.—The Fort of Joudhpore was taken possession of at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ultimo, and is now garrisoned by the 22nd Native Infantry, supported by the 52nd Native Infantry, and a detail of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Brigadier Rich. We have been favoured with the following particulars.

The troops were to have advanced at day light, but during the night a message was sent by Maun Singh to Colonel Sutherland, intimating that a party of Rhatores had made a vow to fight and die at their posts; and suggesting that our troops should wait until the Maharajah had endeavoured to restore these fanatics to reason. The Resident went to the Maharajah in the morning, and told him the troops were advancing, and that if the Maharaj could not subdue or seize the Rhatores, the troops would advance, blow open the gates, and take them. This decisive measure was more than Maun Singh was prepared for. It was however determined that he, accompanied by the Resident, should go up to the Fort. Colonel Sutherland was attended by Major Smith, Chief Engineer, and Captains Ludlow and Bruere. On going into the Fort, they found not more than 200 or 300 men; the whole of the Maharajah's troops, and the Sirdars with their followers, having been withdrawn. The Rhatores looked unutterable things, but were not apparently intoxicated; on being spoken to, they were persuaded to accompany the Maharaj, Colonel Sutherland, and Captain Bruere to the foot of the Hill; on reaching which our troops were to advance.

It will be seen that Major Smith and Captain Ludlow remained behind, awaiting the arrival of the 22nd Native Infantry: this was in consequence of some arrangement with the Kiledhar's people. They had not been long alone, before an infuriated Rhatore dashed out of an adjoining house, and fired his matchlock in Major Smith's face—luckily it missed fire: he then drew his sword, and rushed on them. Major S parried his cuts, and Captain Ludlow snatched a sword from a person standing by, and broke it on the man's head. Captain L was then unfortunately wounded, though not severely; he succeeded in getting out his own sword, and the man was killed on the spot. Happily our Officers escaped with their lives, and with no very serious wounds: had the attack at all been supported in the Fort, their lives must have been sacrificed.

In consequence of this commotion, the inner gate was found closed on our troops advancing, and a shout of defiance was raised from within. The Sappers and Miners advanced with the powder bags; but before they came up the gates were opened, and our troops marched in and took possession without molestation.

The conduct of Maun Singh is described as being altogether admirable; and the coolness and firmness displayed by Colonel Sutherland, exactly accord with the estimate formed of his character and judgment.

The above is an authentic account, and may be relied on. The late hour at which it has reached us, prevents our offering any remarks.

CALCUTTA.

No. 149.
NOTICE.
FORT WILLIAM.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
The 2d Oct. 1839.

The following correspondence on the subject of the despatch of the *Berenice* Steamer from Bombay at day light on the 13th instant, without the Calcutta Mails of the 26th and 27th of August, is published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,

H. T. Prinsep, *Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 137 of 1839-40.

To H. T. Prinsep, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.
General Department.

Sir,—I have the honor to annex for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council a copy of a letter from the post Master General of Bombay bearing date the 16th instant, reporting the arrival of the Mails hence of the 13th and 27th ultimo at his Presidency too late to admit of their contents being forwarded on the Steamer *Berenice*. Other Mails are alluded to, but I do not deem it necessary more particularly to advert to them since it was expected, as publicly announced, that the Mail of the 27th was the latest that would reach Bombay in time for the Steamer. It is very distressing to find that such should have been the case, but I trust that I shall be able to satisfy Government that this untoward circumstance was not occasioned by a want of care or attention at this Office or the Road Establishments under my controul, but rather to an astonishing slow rate of travelling beyond the jurisdiction of the Bengal Presidency.

2. By fixing the 27th ultimo, as the probable latest date on which it would be safe to send letters intended for despatch by the *Berenice* Steamer, whose departure from Bombay was fixed for the 12th instant, it allowed 15 clear days independent of that of despatch, and that on which the Steamer was expected to leave Bombay, making altogether about 6 days. The average time occupied in the transit from Bombay to Calcutta, for half a month previous upon an average occupied 13½ days, and the Mail which arrived on the 26th ultimo, occupied exactly 12 days. Under such circumstances it never occurred that the Mails of the dates in question could occupy more than 15 days, the more especially as great care was taken not allow the Wallets to exceed 10 seers each, and on both nights only 4 were despatched.

3. The correctness of such calculation is best proved by the rates acquired between Calcutta and Nagpore, which for the Mail of the 26th was 3 miles, 2 furlongs and 31 poles per hour, and that of the 27th, 3 miles per hour. Had even those rates been accomplished, from Nagpore to Bombay, where the road is open, and moreover, where there is a Horse Dak, both Mails would have reached Bombay in time for the Steamer; whereas on the contrary, the Mail of the 26th travelled on that portion of the road at a rate of only 2 miles, 4 furlongs and 37 poles per hour, and the Mail of the 27th at 2 miles, 5 furlongs and 6 poles, and the slow rates are attributed, by the Post Master General, to the heavy rains. It was quite impossible to imagine such slow travelling on the Bombay side of Nagpore, but on the contrary a more accelerated pace was looked for than could have been expected on this side from Runners.

4. I trust that I have satisfactorily shewn that in this matter no blame attaches to this Office, and that the cause of the Mails arriving too late at Bombay arises entirely from the extraordinary tardiness with which they travelled from Nagpore to that Presidency, which is beyond my control.

5. I avail myself of this opportunity also to report, for the information of His Honor in Council, the great delay now occurring in the transit of some of the Mails for Calcutta from Bombay; subjoined is also a copy of a letter from the Post Master of Nagpore to the post Master General of Bombay of date the 21st instant, by which it appears that no less than five Mails from Bombay reached the Nagpore post Office simultaneously, weighing but little short of 2 maunds. The Mail of the 9th from Bombay which is supposed to contain the residue of the despatches by the last Overland Mail, occupied upwards of 11 days, the distance being 578 miles. None of the Mails enumerated in the Nagpore Post Master's letter have yet reached this Office, the delay is doubt occasioned by their excessive weight.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) G. Alexander. *Post Master General*
Fort William, General Post Office, the 30th Sept. 1839.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing the five Mails above mentioned have all reached this Office, 1st October.

No. 361 of 1839-40.
General Department.
To the Post Master General.

Calcutta.

Sir,

I regret to inform you that the Calcutta Daks of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, have all been received here too late to be conveyed by the Steamer *Berenice*, which vessel left this at day light on Friday morning the 5th instant.

The Dak of the 26th arrived at this Office at ½ past 12 o'clock P. M. of Friday the 13th, those of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and a portion of the 27th, came in together by express from Poonah at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 14th, and that of the 31st with the remaining portion of the Dak of the 27th reached this at ½ past 3 P. M. on Sunday the 15th instant.

The cause of the delay in reaching this would appear by the Road Indexes returned to you by this day's Post, to be ascribed to heavy falls of rain and bad weather.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. E. Elliot,—*Post Master General.*
Bombay General Post Office,
The 16th September, 1839.

To the Post Master General.

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the Mails from your Office of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, instant, arrived here together last night at 9½ P. M. 15 Packets for Calcutta, which, weighed 5880 Rupees, were dispatched to Calcutta at 9½ P. M. I am not aware how this delay has taken place.

I have &c.
(Signed) G. J. Fraser, *Capt. Post Master*
Nagpore Residency Post Office, The 21st Sept. 1839.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) G. J. Fraser, *Capt. Post Master.*
(True Copy.)
(Signed) G. Alexander, *Post Master Genl.*

Marine Department.
No. 1381.
Bombay Castle, 16th September 1839.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to transmit to you for the information of the Honorable the President of the Government of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy dated the 12th Instant, reporting that the Steamer *Berenice* could not be detained for the Calcutta Mails of the 27th ultimo without incurring imminent risk of the whole of the important Packet which that Vessel conveys being too late for the Alexandria Steamer.

The Steamer was detained for the Calcutta Mail of the 27th Ultimo from the 12th Instant to the morning of the 13th Instant and the Honorable the Governor in Council directs me to express his great regret at the necessity which he was under of dispatching the Vessel without further delay.

I am further directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Post Master General of this date, reporting date of the arrival of the Calcutta Mails from the 23th to the 30th Ultimo inclusive, and stating that bad weather appears to have been the cause of the delay in their arrival.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. S. Boyd, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

To the Hon'ble Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.
President and Governor in Council, Bombay.

Honorable Sir. In reply to the verbal message of Mr. Secretary Reid, as to the probability of the *Berenice* reaching Suez in time to save the Mail to England, I have the honor to state, as my opinion, that but 19 days being now available to make the passage to Suez, in the probability of the adverse weather at the Equinox, the strength of the Northerly winds in the Red Sea, with the further disadvantages of part new Machinery so liable to heat and cause detention, her reaching Suez in time is by no means certain, her already detention has been beyond prudence.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. Oliver, *Captain R. N., Supt. Indian Navy.*
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1839.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) W. S. Boyd, *Actg. Secy to Govt.*

No. 350 of 1839-40.
General Department
To L. R. Reid, Esq.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Calcutta Dak of the 26th August arrived at the Post Office at ½ past 12 P. M. on Friday the 13th, those of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and a portion of the 27th arrived together by Express from Poona at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 14th, and that of the 31st with the remaining portion of the Dak of the 27th, arrived at ½ past 3 P. M. on Sunday the 15th Instant.

The number of Covers received by the above Dâks for England amounts to 3,348, and the cause of their delay in reaching this, would appear by the Road Indexes to be ascribed to heavy falls of rain and bad weather.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) E. E. Elliot,
Post Master General.
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 16th Sept. 1839.

(True copy,)
(Signed) W. S. Boyd,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

No. 178.

To W. S. Boyd, Esq.
Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

Sir,

Genl. Dept. Marine—Steam.

I am directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th ultimo, with its several Enclosures, explaining the circumstances under which the *Berenice* Steamer had been despatched at day light on the 13th ultimo, notwithstanding that the Calcutta Mails of the 26th and 27th of August, the latter of which was officially notified in Calcutta, as the latest safe date on which to write by this Mail had not reached Bombay.

3 of 13th / *4 of 16th* } *Sept.*

2. Your several letters of the dates noted in the margin have also been received reporting that 25 packets transmitted from this Office besides the packets forwarded from the Legislative Judicial, Revenue and Military Departments, had arrived too late for the Mail despatched on the 13th of September, and would be forwarded by that proposed to be despatched from Bombay on the 7th of October.

Considering the great disappointment that will be felt in Calcutta and other parts of this Presidency in consequence of the failure of its Mails, The President in Council has deemed it necessary to publish the explanation of circumstances furnished by the letter above acknowledged, and its Enclosures for the information of parties interested.

The Post Master General of this Presidency has submitted a report upon the causes of the detention of the packets forwarded on the 26th and 27th of August, copy of which is enclosed for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council. It will be seen from that report that the main cause of the untoward delay has arisen from the unusually slow pace at which the Mails were conveyed between Nagpore and Bombay, that is on the part of the line the management and controul of which is under the Post Master General of Bombay; for that the rate at which both Mails reached Nagpore was, notwithstanding their weight and the unfavorable state of the weather, in excess of three miles an hour.

This justification of the Officers of the Post Department on this side of India will add to the feeling of discontent excited in the community with the act of the Government of Bombay, which has led to the postponement until the despatch of the next monthly Mail of nearly the entire commercial and private correspondence of this Presidency, for as the Mail in question was the first despatch from Bombay to Suez by Steamer in the season, the transmission of letters by it was of course to the public a matter of more than usual interest and importance.

The President in council is unable, upon a review of the circumstances and reasons which have induced the Government of Bombay to despatch the *Berenice* in anticipation of two Calcutta Mails, to convey his concurrence in the propriety of this measure.

The motive which influenced the punctual despatch was of course a natural desire not to risk the arrival of the Mail at Suez on a date too late for the regular English Mail by Malta and Gibraltar, which leaves Egypt once a fortnight.

To those whose packets were addressed for conveyance by that Mail, the risk was of a loss of fourteen days, to save which to them the Government of Bombay has incurred the certainty of the loss of nearly a month to those whose packets were left behind.

But all the letters of importance are now directed via Marseilles, which is known to be by far the most expeditious route, and for these the opportunity of a conveyance intermediate between the regular English Steam Packets would have been afforded in French Steamers.

To the writers of letters so addressed therefore the risk was at the utmost that their correspondence might be delayed seven days, and when this risk of detention is set against the absolute detention of a month thrown upon the correspondence of this Presidency for the two last notified days, His Honor in Council cannot but regret the determination come to for the dispatch of the Steamer without the Calcutta packets.

His Honor in Council feels justified by the above statement of circumstances in requiring that henceforward the Steamers and other vessels advertised to convey packets by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulph shall not be despatched until the arrival of the packets from Madras, Calcutta, and Agra of the dates advertised by the Post Master General of those Presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the Mail.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council must therefore direct the dates fixed for the despatch of Steamers to be so regulated as to allow, in case of accidental detentions from weather, of a delay of at least 48 hours for Mails that may not have reached Bombay.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
The 2nd October, 1839.

(True copies,)
H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson, Esq.,
President of the Council of India, Deputy-Governor of Bengal, &c., &c., &c.,

The Petition of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, assembled this Fifth day of October, at the Exchange, pursuant to due notice issued by the Sheriff of Calcutta,

Humbly Sheweth,—That on the 5th of May last, the Hon. Company's Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, which had left Bombay, with the overland mails on the 16th of April, put back. Those mails were subsequently conveyed on the *Berenice*, thirty-seven days after the latest safe date advertised by the Post-Master-General for the letters leaving Calcutta.

That on the 1st of August last, the H. C. Steamer *Zenobia* quitted Bombay without the Calcutta mail of the latest safe date notified (viz. the 17th July) by the Post Master General for its leaving Calcutta. The Calcutta letters by that mail, were subsequently forwarded on the *Berenice*, which left Bombay on the 13th September, fifty-eight days after the latest safe date, notified as above by the Post-Master-General.

That on the 13th of September the H. C. Steamer *Berenice* left Bombay without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th August, although the latter had been the latest safe date notified by the Post-Master-General. Those mails will, it is understood, leave Bombay on the 7th of the present month, being forty-two days from the date of the letters in 3,073 covers leaving Calcutta.

That an English mail, viâ the Red Sea, was landed at Bombay on the 24th of March last, but its entire contents had not arrived in Calcutta until the 1st of April, being fifteen days from the period of its reaching Bombay.

That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which arrived at Bombay on the 5th of May last, was not completed in less than sixteen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 21st of June last, was not completed in less than seventeen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 27th of June last, was not completed in Calcutta until eighteen days after its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 27th of July, was not completed in Calcutta until twenty-one days after its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 6th ultimo, was not completed in Calcutta until twenty-six days after its arrival at Bombay.

The above is an enumeration of some of the grievances to which your petitioners have been exposed, within the short space of half a year, by the imperfect condition of a scheme of steam and overland communications between this Empire and Great Britain, which, properly worked, could not fail to promote the power, the wealth, the prosperity and happiness of both countries.

But if your petitioners were to extend the period, a longer list of vexations, of disappointments, and of losses, might be placed before your Honor in Council yet still, without including very many from which your petitioners have greatly suffered in common with all India. In justification, however, of themselves, and in duty to their British and native fellow-subjects throughout this Presidency, your Petitioners consider it incumbent upon them to notice the following. On the 22d August, 1837, the H. C. steamer *Berenice* left Bombay, having the Calcutta mails of the 4th, but put back on the 25th; she got to sea next day and again put back on the 12th September. Her packets were subsequently taken on by the *Atalanta* on the 28th of September, or fifty-three days from the date of the mail leaving Calcutta.

In June, 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that the *Atalanta* would leave that port on the 3d of July for the Persian Gulf. The Calcutta mail, despatched on the latest safe day, viz the 15th June, arrived on the 29th, a few days before the advertised date of departure. This Calcutta mail was detained till the departure of the *Berenice* for the Red Sea on the 12th of September, or eighty-nine days from the despatch of the letters from Calcutta. The Calcutta covers on this occasion, amounting to 2,666, did not reach London till 135 days after their despatch from Calcutta!

In June 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that it was intended to despatch a steamer "either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf" on the 25th of July, and the 8th of the month was assigned as the latest safe date, allowing seventeen days from Calcutta to Bombay. The mail arrived at Bombay on the 22d, or in fourteen days; but intermediately another notification had appeared, intimating that a steamer would be despatched "to the Red Sea on or about the 1st of August," and the 16th of July was advertized as the latest safe date from Calcutta. The mail of that day arrived at Bombay on the 30th of July, and remained two days at Bombay before the *Atalanta* left; but instead of going to the Red Sea, as advertised, the *Atalanta* was despatched to the Persian Gulf. The united mails from Calcutta of the 8th and 16th July, comprised 3,678 covers, the first portion of which was twenty-three days from the date of despatch from Calcutta to that of departure from Bombay. This mail was plundered by the Arabs, and the letters scattered over the desert.

In August 1838, the *Berenice* was advertised to start on the 8th of September; but the Calcutta mails which left on the latest advertised safe date, (23d August) not arriving, she was detained till the 12th, eighteen days having been required for the conveyance to Bombay. On this occasion the packets from the Right Honorable the Governor-General at Simlah did not arrive in time.

Your petitioners respectfully represent to your Honor in Council, that although there may be a palliative, there is but one effectual remedy for the state of things adverted to above,—a state of things which has involved heavy losses, great commercial injury, and much private distress to your petitioners; which has no doubt been prejudicial at a most important crisis to the service of Government; and which is manifestly calculated to bring the power of this vast Empire, and the character of its rulers, into discredit with our fellow subjects at home and with foreign states.

The remedy to which your petitioners advert, was distinctly recognized by the Lords of the Treasury, by a Committee of the Imperial Parliament, and by the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Controul, in declarations to the following effect.

"Their Lordships of course assume, that the question reserved for their consideration, will embrace the communication by steam with the three presidencies."

* * * * *

"That inasmuch as, in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea, to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practical at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonage and power, and as, under judicious arrangements such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of passengers, and of some valuable articles of merchandize, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone, your Committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of her Majesty's Government and the East India Company."

* * * * * *

"I have also to direct your attention to the concluding paragraph of their Lordships' letter, and to state that I entirely concur in the view therein expressed, as I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India."

(Signed) John Hobhouse.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

* * * * * *

That the views of the Lords of the Treasury, of the Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Controul, were as equitable towards British India as they are now easy of execution, cannot for a moment be questioned.

Those views required no more for their perfect accomplishment, than steam vessels of a power and capacity which should ensure their making a certain and speedy voyage between Bombay and Aden; between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Aden; and between Aden and Suez, at all seasons of the year.

Such steam vessels, the property of private Companies now traverse the Atlantic, between Great Britain and the United States, winter and summer, with a speed and regularity which leave nothing to be desired; and that, with this encouraging example before the British nation and the Government of British India, similar advantages have not been extended to this Imperial dependency, is a matter of equal grief and astonishment.

Your Petitioners, however, most respectfully trust and entreat, that your Honor in Council, witnessing and feeling the mischief, which has been occasioned to the most important public and private interest, by the present imperfect system, will urge upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the part of the Supreme Government—most respectfully on the part of your Petitioners—and in the name of all India, that the Honorable Court will be pleased to close with a proposition, approved by Her Majesty's Government, which has been submitted to the Honorable Court by Mr. T. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company; which Company is, under pledges and penalties (to be prescribed by Parliament) prepared to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels, calculated to accomplish their voyages with certainty and celerity, at all periods of the year, and at a cost to the State, less than that of the present inefficient system.

Your Petitioners have alluded to a palliative for some of the great evils enumerated in this their humble representation, and it is a source of infinite satisfaction to your Petitioners, to discover from the Calcutta Gazette of last night that this palliative has already received the attention of your Honor in Council. Your Petitioners observe, that your Honor in Council has been pleased to issue directions to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the effect that henceforward the Steamers and other vessels advertised to convey packets, by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulph, shall not be despatched until the arrival of the packets from Madras, Calcutta and Agra, of the dates advertised by the Post Master General of those Presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the Mail.

For the just and equitable consideration thus shewn to the inhabitants of Madras, of Agra, and of this Presidency, your Petitioners, feeling profoundly grateful, beg to offer to your Honor in Council their sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Your Honor in Council, however, we would respectfully submit, must be as sensible as your Petitioners, that any measure short of the periodical despatch of Steam Vessels of sufficient power from Calcutta itself, must be a mere mitigation of the evils we have to complain of, and very remote from a perfect remedy.

Imperfect as this palliative must necessarily be, with reference to the length of time required, under the most favorable circumstances, for the transit of Mails from Calcutta to Bombay, and from Bombay, on a suitable steamer, to Aden,—as compared with the length of time which would be occupied by a suitable steamer in conveying the same mails from Calcutta (touching at Madras and Point de Galle) direct to Aden,—there is a more prominent evil in the system, for which even the just and benevolent decision of your Honor in Council can provide no remedy.

Your Honor in Council will readily apprehend, that your Petitioners allude to the now admitted inability of the Honourable Company's steam vessels at Bombay, to effect the passage from Bombay to the Red Sea for months together. Even so late in the monsoon as the 12th September, your Petitioners find the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, stating it as his opinion, that the H. C. steamer *Berenice's* reaching Suez in nineteen days, was by no means certain. At the period this information is placed before Your Honor in Council, there are accounts in Calcutta of steam vessels traversing the stormy German Ocean at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, while the run of the great *Western*, on her last passage across the Atlantic, is stated to have averaged two hundred and eighty miles daily.

Under these circumstances your Petitioners, while acknowledging with the utmost gratitude and a lively sense of the benefit conferred by your Honor in Council's recent measure, for relieving them from some portion of those grievances which have so severely pressed upon their own prosperity and comfort, and upon the best interests of this Great Presidency; feel it their duty most respectfully to solicit, that this petition, of the British and Native inhabitants of Calcutta, may be submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, with a favorable recommendation from your Honor in Council, respecting that portion of the prayer of the inhabitants, which it rests with the Honorable Court to have carried into effect.

Signed for the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta duly convened and in the Calcutta Exchange assembled, this fifth day of October, 1839.

J. Young, *Sheriff of Calcutta.*

Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 7.

Meeting on the subject of the departure of the Steamer Berenice without the Calcutta Packet.

A Meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of considering and passing a Petition to the Court of Directors, and also one to the President in Council, upon the subject of the departure of the Steamer *Berenice*, without the Calcutta Packet. The meeting was well attended, in fact too well for the space they were to assemble at, as very many went away in consequence of the entrance being absolutely choked up with a dense crowd, to encounter and penetrate which was a labour of no small toil and trouble. It is a pity that, considering the importance of the object of the meeting and the great interest which it had excited, the Town Hall had not been named as the place of meeting.

The Sheriff took the chair at precisely half past three, and the business of the meeting immediately commenced. The petitions were then read and passed with the most perfect unanimity. These petitions have already appeared in the public prints. That, however, which is addressed to the President in Council, had undergone some modification, in consequence of the directions from the President in Council to the Government of Bombay, prohibiting the future despatch of Steamers from that port, without taking previously on board the packets from the other Presidencies. For this interposition of the Supreme Government, the petitioners express their heartfelt gratitude. Considering the heat of the weather and the inconvenience of the place of meeting, the attendance was well worthy the occasion, and manifested the intense interest taken in the subject of the meeting, by the community at large, and we hope the petitions so sanctioned, will tell. The following resolutions were passed:

1.—*Moved by Col. McLeod, and seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq.*—That the sheriff be requested, if not inconvenient to himself, to select twenty or thirty gentlemen from amongst those who signed the requisition for this meeting, in order that they may accompany him on the occasion of his presenting the petition to the Honorable President of the Council of India.

2.—*Moved by Mr. Patrick, and seconded by Mr Hair.*—That the Steam Committee be requested to forward copy of this petition, with such explanatory and other observations as they may consider necessary, to their Agent in England, and that they will be pleased to instruct Captain Barber to print two thousand copies of the petition and observations for distribution to the members of the House of Commons, taking an interest in Indian affairs, to the most influential members of the Court of Proprietors.

3.—*Moved by Capt. Johnson, and seconded by D. Tagore, Esq.*—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, for his unceasing exertions, through the period of more than six years, in collecting the suffrages of the people inhabiting India, for the maintenance of a regular Steam Communication with Europe, and in directing the influence towards the establishment of the Comprehensive Scheme. And that Mr. Greenlaw, be entreated to continue his exertions with the same untiring zeal, to the full accomplishment of the only measure, that will satisfy the just expectations of the Indian public.

4.—*Moved by T. Turton, Esq. and seconded by T. J Taylor, Esq.*—That this meeting return its hearty thanks to Mr. T. W. Curtis, for his valuable, persevering and unabated exertions, in the cause of Comprehensive steam Navigation.—*Bengal Herald, Oct. 6.*

Notwithstanding that the Government of Bengal had in a measure anticipated the wishes of the community by addressing instructions to the Bombay Government on the subject of the despatch of future overland mails, there was a gathering at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday (the Town-Hall being under repair) exceeding in numbers and in the demonstration of public spirit any meeting we have ever attended in India. The chair was taken by the worthy Sheriff, who read the requisition, and invited the expression of public sentiment. Mr. T. J. Taylor opened the ball by adverting to the events which had induced him to call upon the community to meet and address the Government, and Mr. Parker followed him, submitting a draft of a petition for the approval of the meeting, at

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the same time briefly, in support thereof, touching upon those vexations which have become the subject of universal complaint. The petition, which was the same as that published in the papers, and offered to the public in a letter under the signature of H. M. P., was unanimously adopted.--after some alterations, suggested by the recent proceedings of the Bengal Government, had been made by Mr. Parker. The language of thankfulness and encouragement was substituted for that of entreaty;—but the long detail of grievances and the able *exposé* of the worthlessness of the existing system remained untouched. It was resolved by the meeting to have some thousands of copies of the petition printed and distributed amongst all those persons in England, who might be supposed likely to interest themselves in the question—and, at the instance of Captain Harrington who spoke with characteristic warmth and animation, the assembled multitude gave three cheers to the author of the document. This tribute has been fairly earned by H. M. P.---whom people *will* identify with our accomplished and liberal minded fellow citizen, Mr. Parker ;---for we owe to the able and eloquent expositions, the urgent appeals and powerful remonstrances, which have lately flowed from his fertile pen, the fresh im pulse given to public feeling in the cause of the Comprehensive Scheme.

When the petition had been disposed of, hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Curtis and to Mr. Greenlaw for their untiring and indomitable efforts in behalf of the cause ; and Mr. Turton brought forward a proposition, which did not meet with one dissentient voice, that steps be immediately taken for the construction of a *Great Eastern* independently of any measures that may be adopted in the prosecution of the one great scheme. This proposition came before the public some months ago if we mistake not, but it had either never been fairly considered or matured, or or was dropped under the impression that any half or intermediate proceedings might retard the main object which the public had in view. There can be no doubt *now* that the boat will be built, for the letting 'we dare not, wait upon we would' system has gone quite out of fashion. Our '*Great Eastern*,' we repeat, will now *be built*, and in a few months, to use the language of Mr. Turton, we shall have it at Aden, and may perhaps be induced, if they behave themselves, to, take in our Bombay friends.-- *Englishman, Oct.* 7.

ENGLISHMAN.—October 3.

Through the kindness of a friend we have had the perusal oi the reply of the Government of Bengal to a letter from the Post Master General, recommending various arrangements for the improvement of the dawk establishment betwen this presidency and Nagpoor, by which it appears, that Government is certainly not so behind hand in its exertions, as is general y supposed, to improve the present faulty means.

The arrangements now sanctioned are, first that Mr. Babington, postmaster at Sumbalpur, shall be appointed Supervisor of the dawk, on a salary of 250 Rs. per month, and an extra allowance of 250 Rs. during the time he may be in camp travelling to and from Midnapore and Raepore, regulating the dawk establishments.

2d. The native overseers are to be discontinued, and uddedars to be restored.

3d. There are to be three additional runners at each stage, on half salaries, for the purpose of assisting in conveying the overland dispatches.

4th. With a view to expediting the completion of the survey, and of the consequent alterations in the road, Mr. Robinson, officiating postmaster at Sumbulpore, has been appointed an assistant surveyor under Lt. Kittoe, on a salary of 300 Rs. per month, during the time he may be employed in the field.

We believe, that the two first-mentioned improvements now sanctioned were long since recommended by Lieut. Kittoe. It appears that Government had authorized two additional runners at each stage as far back as May last, but that up to the present date, that desirable improvement has not been carried into effect! The blame for such neglect, is, we apprehend, imputable to the Post Office.

The *Hurkaru* gave out on Wednesday that private letters from England per last overland contained reports that a considerable augmentation would be made to the Indian Army,—no fewer than twelve native regiments among the three Presidencies,—and yesterday morning he informed us that further enquires had tended to corroborate his first intelligence, and that some hundreds of Cadets,—but we will give our contemporary's own words :—

'Further enquiries seem to confirm the report we yesterday published, that there really would be an addition to the Indian Army of twelve new Regiments of Native Infantry. It is added, that about 800 Cadets would be appointed and despatched to India without delay. This number appears large, but it would not be more than sufficient to officer the new corps, and supply the vacancies that would be created by the appointment of an extra Captain and two Lieutenants (very much needed) to each regiment. There are also many vacancies in the present establishment at the Madras presidency.'

This would be not only pleasant, but important, if *true*, and most happy should we be if we could—we will not say fully corroborate it for then our joy would be a matter of course, but if we could—only so much as express our conviction of the probability of such a thing : but we cannot give our military readers even this latter degree of temporary gratification, without feeling that we should be wilfully deluding them in a manner that even so am able to motive would not justify to our conscience. Even the modified augmentation, in commissioned ranks of the existing regiments, of which our contemporary makes mention, we may not encourage our ten-year-old Ensigns, to soothe their military souls by believing; and as to the abolition of the rank of major, which we perceive is in the contemplation of our friends at Bombay, we apprehend there will be principalities and powers at home which will prove too strong for the gallant Ducks on that head,—the object of it being to give the Company's officers a better chance than they can otherwise have of getting at the common starting post for the higher brevet promotion, in, more nearly than at pr sent, as good time as the Queen's. That starting post is the Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcy, which if it be not, by some means, made more speedily attainable than it now is by the Company's officers, will in a few years give the Fane Major Generals the supersession of them all. Take an instance which has just come on the tapis, and which is one of the least *un*favorable to the Indian army. Sir Walter Scott has just arrived, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, after a service of, we believe, more then twenty years,---which will not rank by comparison, during the very rapid rises---the Brudenell pace---that the royal army can exhibit. However it is, by comparison on the other side---taking the Company's rate as the standard---sufficiently expeditious; and supposing future brevets to include Lieutenant-Colonelcies of eighteen or nineteen years previous to them, respectively, as the Brevet of 1837 did; Sir Walter will be a local Major General over the heads of Majors and brevet-Majors of 1839, the majority of whom were in the service while he was yet at school, and which majority will not attain the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel by regimental seniority, for from three to ten years yet !—*Oct.* 4.

That unfortunate humbug, Kistololl alias Pertaubchand, was brought before the Chief Magistrate and Mr. O'Hanlon yesterday to answer to a charge of kicking up a disturbance in his own house,—causing passengers to be dragged into it—and flourishing about a sword to the great bodily fear of all who came in contact with his pseudo Highness when in his cups. The Police Office was crowded with the idle and the curious,—the interested and the sympathizing. Mr. W. D. Shaw, whose constant adherence to the unhappy Pretender is quite exemplary,—and only equalled by the steady friend-hip of Mr Graham, the attorney, —attended in the afternoon for the purpose of putting in a word for the culprit; but the stern bosom of a McFarlane, and the adamantine heart of an O'Hanlon were proof against the moving appeals of these advocates The brawler was called upon to find sureties for his good behavior--himself in 1000 rupees and three others in 500 rupees each.---*Oct* 5.

Colonel Herring ---The promotions in the room of this deeply regretted officer fall in the 11th Regiment, the following officers of which corps have steps ; viz. Major Richard Benson (official Colonel and resident of Ava) to be Lieut. Colonel ; Brevet Major David Hepburn to be Major ; Brevet Captain James Maclean to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Samuel John Becher to be Lieutenant.

Dr Colvin.---By the death, yesterday, of Presidency Surgeon John Colvin, M. D., Assistant Surgeon John MaGrath becomes promoted to a Surgeon.---*Ibid*

BENGAL HURKARU.—Oct. 3.

Further enquiries seem to confirm the report we yesterday published, that there really would be an addi ion to the Indian Army of twelve new Regiments of Native Infantry. It is added, that about 800 Cadets would be appointed and despatched to India without delay. This number appears large, but it would not be more than sufficient to Officer the new corps, and supply the vacancies that would be created by the appointment of an extra Captain and two Lieutenants (very much needed) to each regiment. There are also many vacancies in the present establishment at the Madras presidency.

We insert elsewhere, a requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of giving expression to the public opinion upon the occasion of the reiterated and aggravated disappointment which the expectations of the Bengal community have experienced To this requisition, in the short space of 48 hours, were attached seven hundred and twenty-five signatures. This is speaking out as the occasion requires, and we rely upon the attendance at the meeting being proportionately adequate to the occasion.

We also publish elsewhere, an Appeal to the inhabitants of Calcutta, from the able pen of H. M. P., to which is annexed a proposed Petition on this important subject, which merits the best consideration of our readers.

Our correspondent, A Stitch in time, likewise furnishes a useful hint, which may tend to encourage us, as the phrase goes, to put our best foot foremost at the present juncture.

An Extra Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Seringapatam*, Hopkins, from London (no date) Portsmouth 25th June, and Madras 25th September---has European troops on board.

The Semaphore also reported the *Severn*, Prance, from South Shields 24th March, and St. Helena 26th July.—*Oct.* 4.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *William Gales*, Solley, from Bordeaux 12th June. The *Equitable* totally wrecked above Fultah yesterday evening, Captain Howlet's child and one apprentice boy lost.---*Oct.* 5.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Hooghly*, Bayly, from Port Adelaide 15th August.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Satellite* (S. V.) Gordon, from Aberdeen 15th March, and Moulmein 28th September, and the *Abassey*, Nacoda, from Muscat 26th August, and Allepee 16th September.—*Oct.* 7.

It is rather a curious fact, that whilst our latest intelligence from China extends only to the 27th of June, we have news from England to the 16th of July, and may, we suppose, daily expect to have advices from home to the beginning of August. Considering the very critical state of affairs in China, the want of arrivals from that quarter is provoking, though not alarming, for if any thing very serious had occurred, some vessel would have been dispatched with the intelligence.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—October, 3.

The cultivation of Learning is becoming, happily, every day more general among our native fellow subjects ; and it is indeed a happy omen that the higher classes among the natives, and particularly among the Hindoos, are ambitious of becoming scholars—and of being considered deserving of distinction *on that account!* Among other instances, Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor, is one which proves that the desire of distinction is sometimes very keenly felt in cases where previous opportunity did not promise the greatest success. We are not aware how capable His present Majesty of Dehli may be of duly appreciating the value of our Townsman's literary acquirements; but he has been pleased most graciously to accept the last work of Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor, and to express great satisfaction at its perusal, which is more particularly set forth in a Royal Letter addressed to the Maharajah in Persian, and of which the following is the purport—but first of all we must inform our readers that the work in question is a Poetical Version of Gay's Fables in the Oordooo Zubaun, of which His Majesty ought to be a good judge, seeing that it is spoken in *a' its poority* in the Imperial City.

The following is the purport of His Majesty the King of Dehli's g acious communication to the Maharajah.

The perusal and inspection of thy work, most erudite of scholars, have gleaned the resplendent lustre of my approbation, and the innumerable attendants of my august and imperial Court have apprized all men of thy exceeding good qualifications and thy vast acquirements in the flower strewed path of learning, that gem of mighty worth, that jewel standing on the pinnacle of worldly excellences—the only true and imperishable wealth. Therefore be it known to thee and to all men, that we shall always honor thee and be happy to receive similar proofs of thy genius ! ! ?

Asiatic Society Meeting.

At the Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society of India held, for the first time after the repairs, in their old premises in Park Street;—in the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop took the chair.

The proceedings of the last Meeting of the Society were read and confirmed—Captain F. W. Birch, Superintendant of Police, and E. K. Hume, Esq. were proposed for election as Members of the Society.

Read a letter from the Secretary of the Philosophical Society of America forwarding for presentation to the Society several valuable works on various subjects.

Several other presentations of books from gentlemen and other bodies were also made.

The second part of the nineteenth volume of the Asiatic Researches was laid on the table for the inspection of the Meeting—from the number of sketches and plates this number contains it will prove, a very valuable addition to the former volumes.

The Society had received through Government a letter from Captain Glasfurd, Civil Engineer Kumaoon district, showing the progress he had made in working the Kumaoon copper mines up to May of the present year, which has been mentioned in the Society's journal for a previous month.

Read a letter from Mr. Muir, C. S. at Seharunpore, on the subject of the Sudovedas, and offering a reward for the manuscript copy of the work—which it was thought might be procured from some place on the Coromandel Coast this was at first referred to the Committee of Papers but subsequently on the proposition of Mr. Prinsep, it was resolved to address a letter to Dr. Wilson at Bombay to gain his aid in procuring the required document.

Read a letter from Mr. Launcelot Wilkinson, forwarding a learned dissertation on Caste—and making a proposal also for printing the Vidya Kanut—both referred to the Committee of Papers.

Mr. Johannes Avdall presented a copy of a French and Armenian Grammar, by Father Arsen of Venice, printed in 1821.

The Secretary next submitted a memorandum from Dr. McClelland respecting several objects of natural history in the Society'c Museum—the skeleton from the King of Oude presented to the Society at a former Meeting had arrived—they consisted of Elephants, Tigers, Lions and other animals, but Dr. McClelland, in this memorandum, pronounces them to have been very carelessly prepared and in many respects very defective. A stuffed, and a skeleton Kangoroo were presented by Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird presented, on the part of Ensign R. W. Bird of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, the skin of an immense snake which be styled a Boa. but it was considered by the Curator to be most probably a *Python*—shot by Mr. Bird after it had swallowed a spotted deer—the snake was twenty-one feet in length and that part of his body where the deer was when he was shot, measured upwards of the three feet in breadth.

Captain Jenkins presented to the Society an adult specimen of Aretonyx from Assam.

The Secretary mentioned the receipt from Dr. Spilsbury in September or October 1838, of a very valuable paper, together with several drawings, of fossil remains and shells which he had collected—this paper will be inserted in the next number of the Society's Journal.

From Mr. Tregear a note on the River Goomti, with a section of the bed—Mr. Tregear promises to send a curious specimen of glazed ware which he had found there.

Captain Jenkins, of Assam, presented to the Society some blocks of the Sassafras tree—a fragrant wood which grows in that part of the country and which is imported into England from America. The Secretary had extracted a fragrant oil from it, which was handed round to the Company—this oil is said to possess many virtues.

The Revd. Mr. Thomas of the Baptist Mission Press, had since last Meeting submitted some printed pieces of Serampore and English paper to the Secretary, with a request that some experiments might be made to discover the reason why printing paper in this country so soon become spotted after being put in store or bound up into books, and whether a remedy could not be found for it—the Secretary stated to the Meeting that he had made the requisite experiments and had found that the necessary remedy would be obtained by dipping the paper in a weak solution of Ammonia for three days, and then exposing it to the air and drying it

Read a letter from Mr. Bouchez, the Librarian of the Society, proposing, as several additions of valuable works had lately been made to the Library, a new catalogue should be printed---and submitting a manuscript one which be prepared.

A curious Astronomical work was presented by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, which it was proposed should be submitted to a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose of going over it, and seeing whether it were worth the while of the Society to lay out any of their funds in its publication---the following gentlemen were elected a committee for the purpose :---Messrs. Prinsep, Sutherland, Pratt, Curnin, Middleton and Dr. Wise.

Mr. Middleton stated, that he had had lately put into his hands the Astronomical Plate, submitted at a former Meeting, from the Rajah of Kotah---he had found out the uses and meaning of a great part of the signs used thereon, and hoped before the next Meeting to have mastered them all.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy next called the attention of the Meeting to a series of experiments he had lately made on the art which was exciting so much attention at home---namely *Photogenic Drawing*---and his experiments were all successful. To prepare the photogenic paper at home, a solution of *silver* had been used, but he had made it from a preparation of *gold*, which though the dearest of metals, in this preparation was cheaper than that of silver. He had succeeded in obtaining, besides all other colours, that of a green from a mixture of yellow and purple, which had not been obtained at home by the preparation from silver ; he had also discovered another advantage of this method ever that adopted in Europe, which all the experimenters there had been unsuccessful in obtaining, namely, that by merely *washing the drawing* on the photogenic paper with a little water, the picture would become *fixed*, and be preserved for any length of time without the colours being affected by the light. In taking off a picture, which occupied *eight seconds* only, he had found the gold preparation not so sensible as the silver.

The business of the evening being concluded, the thanks of the Society were accorded for all the foregoing presentations and the Meeting broke up.

We cannot allow the publication of the above Report without a few words from ourselves on the great improvement just made in the Society's appartments —two new rooms on each floor with back stairs and closet have been added, and the whole of the interior arangements completed in a very suitable manner. In the room up-stairs over the entrance, is now placed, though not quite ready for exhibition to the public, Colonel McLeod's magnificent though minutely finished model of the Palace at Moorshedabad, on a large table, and occupying nearly the whole of the room. The original building is of the Grecian Doric order, 425 feet in length and 64 in height to the cornices, and 80 to the apex of the pediment—the scale is half an inch to a foot—but we expect to be able, to afford our readers a more full and particular account of the structure in a few days, and shall not therefore dwell further on it here---the little figures on the steps and other parts of the model are all made of ivory, painted and look very beautiful.

It is very gratifying to us to communicate to the public, that Government, with that consideration for their interests which marks the present administration, have given directions to the Post Office authorities, to open the Mails at night, for the purpose of distributing Newspapers to the Press : should the Mails arrive at night, and Peons be in attendance. We are happy to announce that it is probable that the August Mail may arrive to night.—*October* 7.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—Oct. 7.

It is surmised that the object of Her Majesty's Ships *Wellesley* and *Larne* in going to Bombay is to proceed to the Persian Gulph to be in readiness, in case of disturbances in the Mediterranean, to act as circumstances may require. If China were the expected destination of these vessels, it appears more probable that they would wait here or at Trincomallee for orders than proceed to Bombay.

Sir Jasper Nicolls and family embarked on Saturday evening on board the *Golconda*, from opposite Messrs Parry and Co. under the usual salute from the Fort, and the vessel was expected to sail during the night.

Admiral Sir F. Maitland was to embark on Sunday forenoon, and to sail immediately for Bombay.

A Special Court was held on Saturday, and not on Friday, as we stated in our last, to accept Mr. Cator's resignation, and to appoint his Successor as Registrar and Prothonotary. Mr. Cator's accounts, certified by the Master, having been passed, the Chief Justice addressed Mr. Acworth and proposed him as Registrar and Prothonotary. His Lordship stated that he had been requested by Sir Edward Gambier to state his reasons for the choice he had made ; but he did not feel himself bound to do so. After some consultation with Sir Edward Gambier, the Chief Justice informed Mr. Acworth that the Majority of the Court was in his favour and that he was thereby appointed Registrar and Prothonotary. His Lordship took occasion to inform Mr. Acworth that the situation would be liable to alteration or reduction with regard to emolument by the Supreme Council of India Sir Edward Gambier then called Mr. Acworth to the bench and addressed him at some length ; but in a tone of voice which was not audible across the table. When the order of the Court was prepared respecting Mr. Acworth's appointment the Chief Justice addressed Mr. Cator in highly complimentary terms with regard to the manner in which he had filled the situation of Registrar for a period of thirteen years, and wished him a long life of health and happiness in his native country. Mr. Cator replied in very appropriate terms, and with much modesty stated that his failings had been overlooked both by the Judges and the Bar, to whom his best thanks were due for their uniform kindness and consideration.

Before Mr. Acworth was sworn in, Sir Edward Gambier addressed the Bar and said he wished it to be understood by them, that he had nominated Mr. Minchin as Mr. Cator's Successor. He believed it was not usual, nor did he wish, to have his opinion placed on record ; but he thought proper to mention it for the information of the Bar.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Oct. 8.

Rumours of the Day.—Amongst other rumours we hear and believe, that the Court of Directors have taken a favourable view of Mr. Angelo's case and have determined on removing the suspension against that gentleman.

Chittoor.—A friend at Chittoor has favoured us with some further particulars touching the Moolah whose seditious and treasonable practices are now under investigation before a Special Commission at that Zillah. Our Chittoor Correspondent views the matter in a far more serious light than our friend at Arcot appeared to do. The accused Moolah is not the person we supposed ; he is described as Mowlavee Mohdeen Sahib, a Native of Vellore, and who has long officiated in the Mosque near the Fort there, This person is supposed to possess great wealth and is a man of considerable influence amongst the Mahomedan population. He is accused of having written a book containing the most violent invectives against the British Government and Europeans generally, who are therein styled Kafirs, and both in this work and in his orations in the Mosque, he is said, to have called on all "True Believers" to join and massacre the Infidels. Such is the report that has been made to Government, and it is supposed that the evidence against the Moolah is most full and complete. The detection of this individual is, says our Correspondent, attributable entirely to the zealous exertions of Brigadier Steuart, Commanding Vellore, and of that excellent Commissariat Officer Captain Awdry ; the vigilance of whose Police appears somewhat in strong contrast to that of the Collector's inefficient Police at Arcot, but as the latter is now in the hands of the Station Commandant, we forbear further comment.

Attempt to Shoot a Havildar.—We are sorry to learn that a Sepoy of the 33d Native Infantry attempted to shoot a Havildar of the same Corps, with whom he was on command at Chittoor, a few days, ago. The ball grazed the Havildar's breast and cut away part of his jacket, providentially without injuring him.

Kurnool Field Force.—Our accounts from the Kurnool Field Force extend to the 3d instant. General Wilson's Head Quarters were still at Coodmore, where the whole of the troops were concentrated, with the exception of the Hyderabad Brigade, encamped at about two miles distance ; some few cases of cholera still occasionally appeared, and a Conductor of Ordnance had been carried off thereby. The weather had been dreadfully hot during the last week, and the Thermometer rarely under 90. In Camp it was gener ally supposed that the Force would proceed no further. We have also a letter direct from Kurnool, mentioning that the Nawaub and the Commissioners are on very good terms, and that there is no probability whatever of fighting ; the men on escort duty with the commissioners, are said to be highly pleased with their trip to Kurnool, and have reason to speak well of the Nawaub's hospitality.

Tanjore Residency.—The Official Gazette of Friday last announced the appointment of Colonel Maclean as Officiating Resident at Travancore, and that of Captain Douglas to be Resident at Tanjore, which appointments are confirmatory of the assertion made by us on the 10th ultimo, that orders had been received from Home for the permanent reinstatement of Captain Douglas in the situation, from which his removal was an act of very great haste, if not of injustice.

Sir Jasper Nicolls.—Sir Jasper Nicolls, his family and suite embarked on the *Golconda* for Calcutta on Saturday evening, and the vessel sailed during the same night. We have pleasure in recording an instance of consideration for the health of the troops, quite in accordance with the character of Sir Jasper Nicolls, in his Excellency not allowing the Garrison to be paraded on the occasion of his embarkation, as such indeed deserves to be held up to insonsiderate *Bahouders* as an example to be followed in this country as far as circumstances will permit ; seeing that scarcely any *show* Parades of European Regts. ever take place at Madras early in the afternoon, at the present, or indeed any season of the year, without several deaths occurring and a tithe of the men being rendered ill by the combined influence of the sun's rays, the oppressive heat of cloth coats, stiff stocks and heavy Chakos, and the inducement thereby offered to a subsequent drinking bout. The lives of the European soldiery are too valuable to be exposed more than is absolutely necessary to the baneful effects of climatorial agency and nothing can justify their being so exposed for the mere purpose of swelling the pomp of vain and useless pageantry, whether such, be in honor of the living or of the dead.

The Command of the Madras Army.—The Command of the Madras Army is now vacant, and notwithstanding a rumour that Lieutenant General Sir Stamford Wittingham, K. C. B at present Commanding the Windward and Leeward Islands, is to be appointed to succeed Sir Jasper Nicolls, we think there is some chance of a Company's Officer being nominated to the situation, inasmuch as the Chairman of the Court of Directors, in a recent discussion at the India House, expressed his full concurrence in the sentiments of Sir Jeremiah Bryant, to the effect that without excluding Her Majesty's Officers from the post of Commander-in-Chief, Company's Officers should be equally entitled in their turn to share that high situation. We are thus led to hope that the present vacancy at this Presidency may be filled by a General Officer of the Company's Army, and if highly eminent services both diplomatic and military, are remembered as they ought to be by the Court of Directors, the claims of Lieutenant General Sir John Doveton, G. C. B. to the Command of an Army whereof he has for 60 years been a most distinguished ornament, can hardly be slurred over, unless indeed the Court in the very teeth of their own recorded sentiments [and be it remembered the sentiments of the Chairman are the sentiments of the whole official body] are so completely forgetful of their dignity, as to continue to permit without a struggle the professional degradation of their own Army.

MADRAS COURIER. Oct 10,

Departures.—Oct. 6, Ship *Europe*, A. Foster, to Ceylon.
Do. H. M Ship *Wellesly*, T. Maitland, Esq. to Bombay, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K. C. B.
Passengers.—The Lord Bishop of Madras and Rev. C. Street, A. B., Chaplain.
Do. H. M. Ship *Larne*, P.L. Blake, Esq. to Bombay.
Do. Ship *Golconda*, Captain W. H. Bell, to Calcutta.
Passengers.---His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., and family and Staff, A. Schoefft, Esq., Mrs. Schoefft, Mr. G. Smith, 3 Natives and 1 Servant.

The Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced on Monday morning, before the Chief Justice and Sir Edward Gambier. The Grand Jury having been sworn, Si R. Conyn said that before directing their attention to the Calender he thought it right to being to their notice a very important alteration which had lately taken place in the criminal law, by which prisoners were allowed the benefit of Counsel, on charge of felony By the law as it formerly stood, although a prisoner might employ Counsel to address the Jury in cases of High Treason, in Civil cases when a few pounds only were depending, he had not the liberty of doing so when his life was at stake, on a charge of felony. The subject had lately undergone much augmentation and consideration at home ; and many persons who had been formerly opposed to the law, as it now stands, had become its warmest advocates—and amongst the rest Lord Lyndhurst. The Government of India had lately extended the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, almost verbatim, to this country ; and it was their duty to administer the law as they found it, without entering in the enquiry whether the alterations made in it were desireable or otherwise.

His Lordship then directed the attention of the Grand Jury to a few of the cases in the Calendar. Two of the prisoners were charged with the crime of Piracy --This was a very comprehensive term, as it included all kind of stealing on the high seas but, in order to find a bill, the Jury must satisfy themselves as to the facts in the same manners as if it were a charge of stealing on shore: As far as he could see by the depositions, it appeared more like a smuggling case than one of Piracy.

After a few remarks on the other cases, Sir R. Comyn said he had much pleasure in being able to give a most satisfactory account of the Jail --there had been no deaths, nor was there any sickness, and the utmost regularity prevailed,

The Grand Jury got through their business in the course of the day, and the Chief Justice said he was glad to be able to dismiss them on the first day of Sessions.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 19th OCTOBER, 1839.

Arrival.—17th October, Ship *Fazrabany*, J. Keys Master, from Persian Gulph 22d September 1839. Spoke the *Sir Herbert Compton* on 30th Sept. in Lat. 25—50 N.

Passengers.—24 Natives, 11 Women.

The *Severn*, which will positively sail To-morrow for the Cape and London, carries the following

Passengers.—Mrs. Bell and 3 children, Major and Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mrs. Hutt, Benjamin Hutt Esq. C. S. Mr. Briggs C. S. Miss Whichello, Lieut Russell, Lieut. Ricketts, Miss Boswick, Mrs. Price and 6 Servants.

The only Passenger entered to proceed by the Steamer of the 28th is, R. Eglinton Esq,

The Salute of 13 guns fired Yesterday was upon occasion of Genl. Kinnersley's proceeding to Poonah, to succeed Genl. Salter in that command.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having embarked for Bengal, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, by an order dated Fort St. George the 5th instant, has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B., the next Senior Officer on the Staff, to the temporary Command of the Army of the Madras Presidency.

By private letters, as well as the public prints, we learn that Admiral Maitland left Madras on the 8th in the *Wellesley* to proceed to Bombay, where his arrival might be expected about the 28th instant

Joudpore, as will be seen from our Extracts, has fallen into the hands of Col. Sutherland, without a shot fired or the slightest attempt at opposition.

Letters from General Wilson's Army, so late as the 8th instant, represent it as having reached the banks of the Toombuddra, within sight of Kurnool. The fortifications are described as exceedingly poor and the Garrison not a third so numerous as was described, besides deing divided into factions, at enmity with each other. The General had entered into negociations with the Nawab, which were proceeding so favourably, that every body believed there was no longer any chance of a fight. All would be settled, it was thought, in other 8 days and the army would then return to its old quarters They had experienced wet and very disagreeable weather on the march down. At the date of our letters, however, a change for the better had taken place.

We publish some recent General Orders, in the Nizam's Service, from which it will be seen, that the late affair at Ellichpoor, had induced the Commanding Officer of the station to issue some excellent regulations, for the guidance as well as protection of the Pay masters under his command which regulations, if strictly adhered to, cannot fail to prove a protection against similar robberies in future. The loss, we understand, to the Treasurer, upon the late occasions will not exceed Rs. 6,000.

The latest letters we have seen from the Army are to the 15th September. They confirm the Report, of the 16th being the day, on which the Bombay Division would break ground, that they would then move round to the opposite side of the City and there halt on the 17th for the Grand Durbar to be held in honor of the institution of the new order knighthood, with the nature and particulars which our Readers are already acquainted. It is understood to be arranged that the Division would travel by way of Ghizni direct to Quetta, leaving Candahar to the right, whereby there would be a saving of 100 miles, and allowing that they would be able to quit Kelat, about the beginning of November, it was calculated that they ought to be on the Coast at Karachee in the middle of January Already the weather was beginning to cool, the thermometer having been as low as 49 in the morning.

The Ghizni prize money, it is said, will amount to nearly 3,00,000 rupees, including Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, and without including Hyder Khan's sword, valued at Rs. 3;000, which however much an object of interest, will we think be held sacred in the eyes of our gallant Commander in Chief, who could never stoop to deprive the unfortunate young man of such a treasure.

Though the best possible understanding between our Government and that of Lahore would appear that internally the latter is not in a very satisfactory state, a struggle for Power, between the Heir apparent and the Prime Minister, has arisen, which was likely to divide the Country into Parties, and to call into action all the differements of strife, that are known to exist there to no inconsiderable extent—The talents for Government of the present Sovereign rank very high, the son is said to be a man of spirit, ambitious to take a share in public affairs, from which, by influence of the Old Minister, he is at present excluded—It is to be hoped that matters will not pro-

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to extremities, at all events that no necessity for interference on the part of our Government will arise, so as to alter or disturb the present friendly relations of the two Countries.

The Mission to Lahore had succeeded completely in all its objects, in particular in obtaining a passage for the Army, and fixing, at a low rate, the duties to be levied on Boats and Merchandise, travelling on the different branches of the Indus, and brought to the different marts of that Country—The following letter just received from Kurnaul confirms what we have stated, and is in other respects, interesting,

Kurnaul, September 30th 1839.

The news of most importance here just now is the departure of the mission from Lahore, which was expected to arrive or rather to return to Simla on the 10th of next month;—Parties in that quarter are on the alert for a struggle—Now Nehal Singh the Heir apparent is determined to put down the authority of Dhian Singh the prime Minister, and both are preparing for the event.

Our objects have been fully acceeded to, as connected with the mission—viz. the return of the army through the Punjab—and a new and very tr fling scale of duties, to be levied henceforward on merchandise, navigating the different branches of the Indus. This it is to be hoped will greatly facilitate the blessings of commerce in Central India, and go a great way to improve the moral character of the inhabitants. The present state of the country is for the most part predatory, and a licentious and by far too numerous a military force eats up the res urces of the country and drives the rulers to arbitary measures, even if they should be inclined to rule in some degree righteously. It is to be hoped our presence and interference will in some measure remedy these evils, but our attempts at improvement will be resisted to the utmost by the majority, it is to be feared, who live lawless and dissolute lives—no wonder therefore that we hear of our officers and soldiers being cut up, whenever an opportunity arises. This state of things must be expected to last for some time—it was the same 30 years and more ago at Delhie, when we first took possession of that country, and I know that it was not safe to ride a mile beyond the City gates, without the risk of being murdered—not a single European thought it safe to live without the walls, even 20 years ago, but now most of our dwellings are built far beyond them, and we are as safe now as you are in your good City of Bombay.

The *Fazarabahny* brings advices from Bushire, that the People of that city had risen and turned out Abdallah Khan, the Military Governor, and appointed in his place the Brother of the late Sheigh Abdallah Rassool, in the Capacity both of Civil and Military Governor. An insurrecti on had also taken place at Shiraz, in consequence of an attempt made by the Schahzedah to appropriate to himself all the ice in the place, which so irritated the People in the Bazaars that they rose in a body, overpowered his guards, and forced him to take refuge in his Seraglio, where he is kept under restraint. Manaheer Khan, Ameen Adawlet, had been ordered down to Shiraz, to his rescue and to restore order. The Persian govern ment had issued a peremptory injunction against the exportation of Horses.

The advices from Karak are, that the disease among the troops had entirely disappeared, and that the place was now quite healthy.

By the same opportunity, we learn that letters have been received from Beyrout to the 8th of August, reporting that Ibrahim Pasha had received his Fathers' order by Captain Caillie, to stop the advance of the Army, that in consequence he had stopt, and was occupying the line of the Taurus, within his own frontier, though the same report states that he had garrisoned Orfa, which ought certainly to be interpreted as an aggression.

It is but justice to those, who so gallantly lent their services in the rescue of the *Atalanta*, to state, in addition to the names of the ships already before the Public, that the Officers of the *Heywood*, *Childe Harold*, and *Bombay Castle* were particularly conspicuous, and distinguished themselves in their Zeal to render every assistance to the Gentlemen of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, who directed the proceedings, up to the period of the Superintendant's Arrival. In the dangerous and arduous service of removing the Powder, many more volunteered than there was standing room for. The following names have been given to us, as of those who were actually engaged in that service, though we know there were others, Lieut. Gordon of the *Taptee*, Mr. Roberts of the *Margaret*, Mr. Midshipman Fullerton, Mr. Wainwright of the *Herefordshire*, and Mr. Thatcher of the *Child Harold*, all of whom have the like claim to distinction. Several were driven to the necessity, Lieut. Gordon in the number, of making their escape by the Western Ports. But in an affair of such a nature, where all behaved so well, it is perhaps invidious to particularize names, and we should not have done it, but for a Report that has reached us, of certain Parties having laid claim exclusively to the merit of saving the Vessel, a merit common to all engaged in the service and that ought to be accorded to all.

The Governor in Council of Bengal, upon consideration of the circumstances, under which the *Berenice* was despatched, without having awaited the Calcutta mails, has been pleased to signify his disapprobation of that measure, and to order that henceforward the Steamers shall not be despatched, until the arrival of the Packets from Madras, Calcutta and Agra "of the dates advertised by the Post Master General of those Presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the Mail "It is farther ordered that the dates fixed for the despatch of the Steamers shall be so regulated as to allow, in case of accidental detentions from Weather, of a delay of at least 48 hours for letters that may not have reached Bombay."

It does not appear to us very clear, what is meant by this order, whether it is to be held as an absolute prohibition against the Vessels sailing until the dates specified are received, or whether the detentions arise from the non receipt of these mails, in case to exceed 48 hours. In either view it is objectionable. The one thing needful towards the perfection of our system is, that there be no doubt, no uncertainty, in regard to the despatch of the Mail, that the day and hour fixed be absolutely adhered to, as rigidly as the despatch of Mails from the General Post Office London, whether this mail or that mail be come forward or not. It is the want of this punctuality, and the chopping and shifting of days, that has, upon every occasion, when things have gone wrong, led to such misfortune, and given occasion to the opponents of the system to cavil and find fault with it. Moreover the new regulations, which come into operation now, and allow but one opportunity from Alexandria per month, enforce the necessity for greater strictness and punctuality, and will put it entirely out of the power of the Indian Government to take any liberty, or to use any discretion, in the matter.

On the occasion complained of, the highest authority in the country upon that subject, had given his opinion that the Vessel had already been detained "beyond prudence," and when it is recollected that the Goyernor General's Despatches, the Admirals, and those of Agra, Madras and Ceylon, with the whole correspondence of India, had been received, excepting the portion due from Calcutta, which by the way it appears did not amount to a third of the gross mail, though upon that occasion more than usually large, we do think that this Government, having a due regard to the public service and the interests of the larger body, whose correspondence might have been compromised by it, would not have been justified in delaying the vessel one hour longer.

Some stress is laid upon the unusual largeness of the mail, the cause in fact of the misfortune that befell it, as if this was an aggravation of the fault committed in despatching the vessel, but it should be recollected that unusual exertions were made by this government, and made with great success, to keep up a regular monthly communication during the Monsoon, and if the People of Bengal did not choose to avail themselves of it, as others did, whose fault was it? It is of no importance whether the delays arose on this or the other side of Nagpore, the Contractor we presume, for his own sake, would do the utmost the circumstances admitted of, but after all, this ground of objection resolves itself into the question of *roads*, which is the affair of the General Government

In the Papers received yesterday we have a report of the meeting held on the 5th. The Government having in some measure anticipated the wishes of the Community, by the orders above referred to, the occasion was taken advantage of, to press forward the Comprehensive, as the only cure for all the evils complained of, and a Petition to the Government, drawn up by Mr. Parker and embodying all the defects, and all the misfortunes that have a risen out of the present system, was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted, with a recommendation that it should be sent home, printed and extensively circulated in England. Mr. Turton proposed, as an interim and separate measure, a Precursor to the C mprehensive, that they should subscribe and build a Vessel of 1000 tons and 450 Horse Power, to run between Calcutta and Suez, to shew and prove that what they had been so long contending for was practicable and true, and as this Proposal was extremely well received, the Editors say that there is no doubt it will be carried into effect. We regret that our space will not admit of our giving the entire proceedings of the Meeting, but our Readers will find among the Extracts, the Government Correspondence, the Petition to the Council and the remarks of some of the Journals, from which may be gathered the import of the whole of these interesting proceedings. As we said before, we believe that they will have a powerful effect in leading to the extension of Steam Communication with this country.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

Snow Storm in July.—During a thunder storm on Monday, July 29, Skiddaw was completely covered even to its very base with snow.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

A private letter from Paris says, that Count Pozzo li Borgo has received instructions from St. Petersburgh to return to this country in his official capacity. In consequence his Excellency may be expected at the Russian Embassy in about six weeks.

At the meeting of the Exeter town-council on Friday, the city treasurer declared that he had neither money nor credit, and that the city did not possess the funds to pay 3*l.* for a supply of potatoes to the gaol—*Western Herald.*

Narrow Escape of one hundred and fifty lives.—On Tuesday forenoon, on the steamer Bonnie Dundee nearing St. Andrew's Bay, she observed another steamer lying, without any smoke issuing from the funnel, and two sloops, with sails furled, at a little distance. On inspecting her through a glass it was observed that she had something like a signal of distress flying. The captain of the Bonnie Dundee immediately bore down, and, on nearing the vessel, which proved to be the Benledi, the scene was appalling in the extreme. The vessel was in a sinking state, and the passengers in a state of great excitement shrieking for assistan e. After some little necessary delay in getting the vessels properly placed alongside, they were made fast, and a plank being laid between the paddle-boxes, upwards of 150 passengers, it is believed, were rescued from a watery grave. The occasion of the disaster, we are informed, was the bursting of one of the blow-off pipes, which, having egress under water, made a leak of such extent that in 10 minutes the fires were drowned, and the vessel had sunk fully four inches. The Benledi was on her passage from Edinburgh to Dundee at the time of the accident.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Curious Manorial Custom.—Rutland assizes, on Friday last, proved maiden. The judges arrived in Oakham on Thursday night, and stopped at their lodging in the town until Saturday morning, when they proceeded for Lincoln. On this occasion the bailiff of the manor was succeessful in catching Lord Abinger, and asserting the right to a horseshoe at his Lordship's charge, to grace the Castle walls. On two former occesions of this learned Lord being in the commission of assize he eluded the vigilance of the officer and the cost of conpliance with the manorial custom. Several new shoes, of Patagonian, dimensions, have been lately added to the collection in the Castle. Amongest them are those of Lord Denman, Lord Barham, the Earl of Roden the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and the Bishop of Carlisle. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby contributed the usual fee (5*l.* to 10*l*), and sent a real horse-shoe—one which had been worn by his well-known favourite hunter, Clinker. It is gilt, and nailed over the door of the grand jury-room. There are now nearly 100 shoes, of various dimensions, hung up in the fine old hall of the Castle, which forms the assize courts. They are inscribed with the names of the donors, and amongst them are several from Royal personages, including Queen Victoria's and the Duchess of Kent's. The building was erected in the year 1060, and it is thought that an immense iron shoe, of singularly beautiful workmanship, which looks like the great ancestor of all the rest, is nearly as old as the Castle itself. On its being lately removed from the wall, for the purpose of making a new arrangement of some of these feudal memorials, the tooth of time was found to be so deeply indented by oxydation, that the iron crumbled to pieces. Lord Abinger evinced a particular desire to have his intended shoe placed near that of the Earl of Lonsdale.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Double Damages.—The following from the last published volume of the Camden Society, where it is given on the authority of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, from the Harleian MS. No. 6,398, entitled *Merry Passages and Jests*, is a curious bit of law anecdote:—"A fellow was condemned to the pillory, and his head being in, he raised himself on his tiptoes, and the footledge broke, being old, rotten, and disused, and there the poor wretch hung by his neck in dangerof his life; after his penance he brings his action against the town for the insufficiency of their pillory, and recovers against them" —The volume is altogether very amusing.—*Times.*

Before the discussions on the Canada Bill are concluded, we recommend to all who are likely to take part in them to read a very curious book just sent forth by Mr. Wright, the editor of the *Parliamentary History*, entitled "*Debates of the House of Commons in the Year* 1774, *on the Bill for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the province of Quebec.* Drawn up from the notes of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., Member, for Lostwithiel" The reporter of these hitherto unedited speeches was evidently an able man, and thoroughly master of the art of note-taking. The speeches themselves are many of them very interesting, which will easily be supposed when we state that the speakers are (among others of no slight importance) Mr. Dunning, Mr. Burke, Colonel Barre, Lord North, T. Townshend, Charles Fox, Thurlow, Wedderburne, Serjeant Glynn, and Sir G. Saville. The examination of several witnesses on the state of Canada is very curious; and that of Dr. Marriott, the King's Advocate-General, a man of great talents, learning, and wit, is a striking exhibition of skill, discretion, presence of mind, and firm consistency of purpose. He baffles every attempt to make him say more than he chooses, and extorts at last the applause of those who had for hours ineffectually assailed him by every weapon of ingenuity, reproof, angry provocation, and sneering insinuation. It is a fine triumph of intellect and temper.

Auchterarder Case.—We learn that steps are about to be taken by Lord Kinnoull, and Mr. Young, against the Presbytery of Auchterarder, for their disobedience or neglect of the decree of the Court of Session, ordaining them to proceed with the trials of Mr. Young, with a view to his ordination. The pursuers, we are informed, are to adopt one of the two following courses:—They are either to institute what is called a supplementary action, for the purpose of having the Presbytery compelled to implement the decree in the original process; or to proceed by a summons of damages for the loss and wrong sustained by them on account of the Presbytery refusing or delaying to take the steps preparatory to Mr. Young's induction.—*Perth Advertiser.*

An action has been raised before the sheriff, by the Whig agents, Mr. John Fraser and Mr. John Grant, the mover and seconder of Mr Sharman Crawford at our late election, for the half of the expense of erecting the hustings, amounting, we believe to 14*l.*—*Edinburgh paper.*

A fire broke out on the 19th of June, at Planters' Hotel Augusta, which raged most furiously for sometime. Mr. Buckingham, late M. P. for Sheffield, and his family, were sleeping at the hotel, and had a very narrow escape of their lives. Mr. B.'s manuscripts were fortunately all saved.

During the last week the East India Company have embarked from Brompton Barracks upwards of 300 of their troops for the East Indies, and it is expected 500 more will embark before the end of August.

Teetotalism.—The Henry, Captain Pe.ham, who is a Rechabite, arrived from Wyborg last Thursday, being the first ship sailing out of this port on Rechabite principles. The ship's crew enjoyed good health during the voyage out and home, did their work excellently well without the aid of intoxicating drink, and were well satisfied with the r allowance of provisions made in lieu of strong drink The Moscow, Captain Turner, will go out on the same principle, using no spirits on board except from the medicine chest.—*Hull Observer.*

Death from Hydrophobia.—An inquest was held at the Elephant and Castle, Camden Town, yesterday, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the body of Charles Waugh, who died in St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday evening last, from the effects of a bite on the thumb by a favourite poodle dog. The only circumstance unusual in such a case was that the deceased was bitten so far back as February last, and that symptoms of the terrible malady did not appear until last Sunday, on the evening of which day he became a patient in the workhouse. The parish surgeon administered at different periods no less than 27 drops of prussic acid, 35 drops of laudanum, and three grains of pure opium, all of which the stomach instantly rejected. Deceased died about three hours after his admission to the workhouse. Two witnesses proved that deceased was bitten under the right thumb-nail by his dog in February, that the dog at the time was decidedly mad, and was killed soon after it had inflicted the wound. Deceased would not allow anything to be done to his thumb when the occurrence took place. Coroner had no doubt but that the deceased died of hydrophobia, and said that the powerful medicines given to him did not accelerate his death, as they had been rejected by the stomach before they could affect the system. Verdict—Died of hydrophobia.

STATE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

The *Dublin E. Mail* of Wednesday contains an abstract of the whole evidence given before the Lords' committee on the state of crime in Ireland. This abstract is stated by our Irish contemporary to have been prepared by certain members of the committee, to whom, upon the principle of the division of labour, the task of abstracting the evidence, under its several heads, had respectively been entrusted, with a view to the presentation of a report to the House. It will at once be perceived that an analysis of the evidence prepared by members of the committee, and for the purpose above mentioned, is entitled to greater confidence and attention than any similar production of unauthorised persons; and the assertion that the abstracts now before us were thus prepared is corroborated, if any confirmation were required, by the short conversation which took place upon the subject of their proclamation last night in the House of Lords. These abstracts of the important evidenee given in the course of this inquiry were made.

1. By Lord Wharncliffe, the chairman of the committee, whose attention was directed to that portion of the evidence which relates to the existence of Ribbonism.

2. By Lord Brougham, who abstracts the evidence relating to the administration of justice in Ireland, which important branch of the inquiry the noble lord has announced his intention of bringing under the consideration of the House

3. By Lord Ellenborough, to whom was committed the evidence relating to the liberation of prisoners from the gaols of Ireland, in the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

4. By Lord Hatherton, who performed his task by transcribing the statements of Mr. Drummond, as to the comparative amount of crime in Ireland at different periods; and

5. By Lord Roden, upon the progress made by the committee in the important investigation entrusted to it which his lordship states to be incomplete, and thence infers the necessity that the authority and the labours of the committee should be renewed in the next session of Parliament.

The evidence as to the existence of Ribbon and other secret and dangerous associations, of which Lord Wharncliffe has prepared an abstract, to the fidelity of which his lordship's character for fair dealing is an ample voucher, seems to us to prove very conclusively that such societies do exist in Ireland to a very formidable and alarming extent. The witnesses are not entirely in unison as to the magnitude of this confederacy, or the degree of danger to be apprehended from it. But putting aside all the other evidence, that given by Mr. Drummond, one of the secretaries of the Irish government, who evidently is free from any disposition to exaggeration in this case, proves, as it appears to us, that both are very considerable. It appears from Mr. Drummond's evidence, notwithstanding the habitual diffidence, a diffidence which we are very far from condemning, manifested by the Irish government, of testimony offered by informers, and the secret nature of the associations, which must in proportion as they are secret, and therefore dangerous, render other evidence generally unattainable, that there have been since the year 1835 forty-five cases of persons implicated in such combinations brought under the notice of the Irish government in a manner so clear and satisfactory as to lead to judicial proceedings. Considering the avowed incredulity of the Iri h government, and the discouragement this quality must have offered to information, the number cannot be regarded as inconsiderable But there is another fact upon which Mr. Drummond insists, with a view to show the insignificance of these illegal societies, and which tends, in our judgment, to prove the reverse of what is indended.—According to Mr. Drummond's testimony, a large proportion of the keepers of low public-houses, not only in several counties of Ireland, but in Dublin, are active promoters of these confederacies, and wield much authority and influence in their management These publicans are actuated, according to the opinion of Mr. Drummond, chiefly by the motive of gain, from the accession of business the societies occasion to the houses in which they assemble, or to which their members habitually resort. We do not doubt the accuracy of Mr. Drummond's evidence as to matters of fact. But surely he cannot be regarded as a very correct reasoner when he infers the insignificance of the societies from facts like these. The societies, if considerable in point of numbers, would not present the temptation to the keepers of public-houses, which, according to Mr. Drummond's statement, is so strong that it induces them to become active violators of the law. The societies, if not formidable from the strength of the bond that links them together, would not offer the publicans that security against detection and punishment which is implied in so many of the latter being willing to lend themselves in the way of their business to the criminal purposes of these confederacies. Mr. Drummond is plainly in the predicament of a zealous witness, who, proving too much, makes a case for his opponents.—Post. July, 27.

STATE OF THE MAGISTRACY.

The parentage and politics of Mr. Joseph Parkes are as well known to the Earl of Warwick as to any other person in her Majesty's dominions. It is quite impossible that the Peer should mistake the able, active and successful solicitor, for anybody else. Many Tories have had cause to rue his independence and energy of character, but none more than Richard Earl Brooke and Warwick. It was therefore something much worse than affectation and aristocratic hauteur, which prompted Lord Warwick to speak of Mr. Parkes, in the House of Lords, as "*a* Mr. Joseph Parkes"—a "whipper-in or active canvasser"—and again, "a *person of the name* of Joseph Parkes." There was no need of refreshing Lord Warwick's recollection with the recital of certain "passages" in the family history of Brooke and that of the "person" whose name the Peer could not mention without an overflow of gall: but Mr. Parkes has condescended to notice the attacks upon him in a letter published in the *Morning Chronicle*; from which we take the following cutting and truthful narrative—

"Your Lordship's *manner* or style of using my name does not degrade me, but yourself. You exhibit only a want of real nobility of mind. If your Lordship uses personalities, unbecoming a man of rank, I will not reply by any vulgar retorts unbefitting the character of a gentleman. I can account for your Lordship's spleen. You owe me and my commoner ancestors no political good-will. For nearly a century past your family and mine, hereditary political enemies, have in a small way resembled the Guelphs and Gibelins, who in the twelfth century kept up a perpetual agitation in Germany and Italy. We are the last successors to the old family feud For twenty years I have not remitted the spirit of my forefathers You are vainly striving to keep up the feudal system; I successfully (in the long run) to pull it down. The original and present object of contest is, whether the Earls of Warwick shall nominate the Representatives in the Commons House of Parliament of our native town, or whether the independent electors shall freely chose their own Representatives. The end in view is the prevention or gain of improved and popular institutions of government. Your Lordship must admit, that in our generation your party has been the loser. In 1826-7, in conjunction with some public-spirited burgesses of Warwick, I professionally, by *quo waraanto* and criminal information, ejected from the old corporate body, of which your Lordship was then Recorder, your brother, Sir Charles Greville, and several of your nominees; and we published the before hidden charters, &c. of incorporation. We returned two Liberal Members, in support of the Reform Bill, and two for the county. We subsequently, in 1833, successfully petitioned against the return of your brother, and ousted him from his seat—exposing in 1833-4 the scandalous corruption of the constituency by your Lordship's money. The result of the Corporation Commission in Municipal Reform displaced your old governing body of the town, and placed its powers in an elective Town-Council, disfranchising you as the Recorder. In these retrospective matters, and my humble professional aid of them, I have, my Lord, incurred your displeasure. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*"

Mr. Parkes shows, that in his capacity of member of the Birmingham Political Union—which association he refused to join until after the rejection of Earl Grey's Reform Bill by the Lords—he never counselled violent or unlawful conduct; and then proceeds to a more important subject, the constitution of the County Magistracy. Lord Warwick had attacked the Government and the Birmingham Liberals, on account of the exclusion of Tories from the new commission of the peace—

"Of the old Magistrates of Birmingham," said Lord Warwick, "ten were retained out of twenty-two; and out of these ten, four were Conservative. To these were added thirteen new Magistrates, all of whom belonged to that description of men connected with political associations. Thus there were nineteen Magistrates of one party and only four of the other; and yet this was called a fair and liberal constitution of the Magistracy!"

The proportion of four to nineteen, or about 20 per cent. of the whole number, Lord Warwick considered most unfair towards the minority. Try him by his own rule. For many years he and his Tory predecessors have had the virtual appointment of Magistrates in the country of which he is Lord-Lieutenant. What is the ratio of Liberal to Tory Justices in Warwickshire? Mr. Parkes furnishes a reply to this question—

"On inspection of the Commission, (and the country has to thank you for public attention being called to it through your gratuitous abuse of me.) I see that, including 15 noblemen, 6 honourables, and 14 baronets, you have, in gross, 157 lay Magistrates. In this number I find 49 Liberals only; many of the latter, as non-residents, not acting? Now to your *clerical* portion of Parson Justices. Few counties can compete with you in number or proportion of clerical Magistrates. Sixty Vicars, Rectors, and Curates, are in commission, forming upwards of a fourth of the entire County Magistracy! With a good knowledge of the county, and the help of local friends, we find that in the *sixty* priests you have but Five *Liberals*?!!" [Mr. Parkes establishes the charge by a list of "Reverend" names.]

But of the 49 Liberal lay Justices, 22 were forced upon Lord Warwick by Lord Chancellor Brougham, since 1831. Deduct these, and the proportion of Lord Warwick's Justices will be 27 Liberals to 190 Tories. Before Lord Grey's accession to office, Mr. Parkes believes there were not a dozen Liberals on the Warwickshire commission, and only *one* Dissenter! It cannot be pretended that this disproportion was caused by a scarcity of Liberal resident gentlemen; for Mr. Parkes shows, that party-spi it alone excluded Mr. Tomes, the banker of Warwick, and Mr. Knight, of Barrels, Member for Wallingford. Yet the man who sanctioned a system nearly approaching to a Tory and High Church monopoly of the Magisterial office, complains that a Liberal Government and Liberal Town-Council admit his party only in the proportion of 20 per cent.—4 to 19—to the Justices' bench.

The Duke of Wellington also has no cause to thank Lord Warwick. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, that although the greater portion of the land in the Isle of Wight is owned by Liberals, the Liberal Justices are only in the proportion of 6 to 21; and that when his Grace was requested to add four gentlemen to the commission, three of whom were Liberals and one Tory, he took the Tory and put aside the Liberal names.

Now, the misuse of authority by Tories in the matter in question, is no valid excuse for similar misbehaviour in their opponents; though the argument *tu quoque* never was applied more fairly. The predominance of party ought not to be an object in appointing ministers of the law and of justice. At present, the influence of magistracy is unscrupulously perverted to the uses of faction. Jobs are distributed, licences granted, offices conferred, and even sentences from the bench of justice delivered, with a close reference to the promotion of party interests. The only effectual remedy would seem to be the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, well paid and strictly responsible for the administration of the laws: the other parts of the anomalous duties of the Magistrates in Quarter-Sessions being delegated to County Representative Assemblies—which the immense increase in Private Bill business may before long render indispensable.—*Spectator August, 3.*

COLONIZATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

We recently drew attention to the probable results of the present project for colonizing New Zealand, and we have subsequently found our opinions on that subject confirmed by the observations of others, who are entitled to be heard with attention, Dr. Lang, the principal of the Australian College, who is already well known by his valuable researches into the origin and migrations of the Polynesian nation, has published a *brochure* upon New Zealand,* full of useful details, and presenting such a picture of that island, or islands, as ought to have the effect of inducing emigrants to act with great caution in their mode of proceeding.

It appears upon the whole that New Zealand is one of the most desirable spots in the world for the foundation of a new British colony, It holds out advantages in the way of climate, soil, and position that are, perhaps, unequalled. It is as mild and as productive as the South of France, and it completely commands the waters of the Southern Pacific, forming the natural head-quarters of the whale fisheries in that ocean. But it has been exposed to the worst consequences of a connection with the outcasts of the English population—escaped or emancipated convicts, desperate speculators, and a motley variety of adventurers who have crowded to its shores, animated by the basest cupidity. The raffish multitude have already contributed largely to the ruin of the aborigines, whom they have treated as Aladdin was treated by his uncle, who sent him down into the cavern to search for the lamp, and when he got it, closed the aperture of escape upon him. It may, therefore, be presumed—nor, indeed, is there any doubt of the fact that the New Zealanders, generally do not entertain very friendly feelings towards white settlers. This is one the grand difficulties the emigrants must overcome. But there are others hardly less important.

Dr. Lang urges the necessity of establishing the British rule in the island, not merely for the protection of the colonists, but for the sake of the national advantages to be derived from the acquisition of so rich a settlement. As yet the government have taken no measures for the attainment of this, and the emigrants who are now going out will consequently be exposed to all the dangers of a position which will bring them into immediate contact with the natives, without affording them the means of safety against any hostile contingency that may happen to arise. Presuming, however, that no such contingency should arise, their situation will be by no means secure hereafter when government shall have taken possession, as it is understood they will ultimately do, of the island. As the greater part of the land allocated by the New Zealand Company was originally purchased from the aborigines upon terms, not only infinitely below its value, but literally for trumpery beads, flints, and firelocks, it will become the indispensable duty of the authorities to revise all such purchases at the instance of the natives, and award equitable prices in lieu of the cheats put upon ignorance by civilization. How this new element in the arrangements of the colony is to be adjusted between the company and the emigrants remains to be seen; but certain it is that, by whatever process of compensation it shall be ultimately settled, some serious and very awkward distresses must spring up somewhere. Either the Company will discover that they have committed themselves to a perilous contract, or the emigrants that they have reckoned without their host and embarked in a very foolish speculation.

Dr. Hodgkin suggests that, instead of spreading themselves over a large surface, the colonists ought rather seek to establish a civilized metropolis through which the commercial transactions of the country could be conducted, by which the natives might gradually be brought to appreciate the value of intercourse with Europeans, and by which in the end of arts of peace, and, above all, its divine religion, should be diffused amongst them. The importance of this admirable suggestion will be fully estimated when it is taken into consideration that New Zealand is already tolerably well populated—that, unlike thinly-peopled, or uninhabited regions, the tide of colonization cannot be directed in a continuous flood towards it without doing irreparable mischief to the sett ers and the natives—and that it is one of the most sacred duties of our government, in such a case, to consult the interests and well-being of the aborigines, which can best be done by checking the stream of emigration, so as that it shall not overpower the inhabitants, and guiding its local operations, so as that the largest amount of benefit may be extracted from them.

These are, perhaps, the most essential points of deliberation; and we perceive, with deep regret, that not one of them seem to have been entertained by the movers in the present project. The New Zealand Company certainly propose to deal honourably and humanely by the natives; and we have no doubt they will do so—as far as they can. But it is impossible to predicate the circumstances that may occur to thwart this excellent intention, when the settlers shall have become fixed in their locations. The influence of the Company will then be fairly at an end. Each individual will take upon himself the conduct of his own affairs, and will make encroachments or reprisals exactly as the incidents of his experience may appear to justify or require. In short, after the settlement shall have been actually occupied, there will not be the shadow of a guarantee for the proper regulation of its subsequent proceedings. To expect that it can manage its business with a due regard to the responsibilities imposed upon it, is wholly out of the question. Such a miracle could be wrought only under the auspices of a superior power; and until the British flag floats over the Bay of Islands we look with despondency upon the future fortunes of this rash, ill-advised and premature experiment.

As occasion may serve we will return to the subject, but for the present nothing more need be added beyond stating that the expedition sails on the 15th. Whether the freight it conveys to a shore ten thousand miles distant from Great Britain be destined for happiness or misery, time alone can determine.

"Heads of the People" in New Zealand.—I was introduced to that part of the enclosure where the heads of the enemy that had been captured during the week were placed on poles in front of the house of the chief. I counted nine; there were three more placed on poles in front of the entrance gate to this part of the village, behind which was the cemetery. The latter had been in that situation for a month previous. They brought to recollection the refined aste that prompted a more civilised people to decorate the gates of the metropolis, the emporium of the fine tarts, with ornaments of a similar nature, some "sixty years since," the discontinuance of which has been destructive to an itinerant profession; for we a e told by Walpole, in his "Private Correspondence," that at a certain date he went to the Tower of London, and passed under the New heads at Temple Bar, where he saw people making a trade by letting spy-glasses at a "half-penny a look."—(Pol ck's Residence in New Zealand.)

* *New Zealand in* 1839; *or, Four Letters to the Earl of Durham, &c. By J. D Lang, D. D.*; Smith and Elder. London, 1839.

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